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Part One
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BOLT FROM THE WIGWAM

Delany Faction Leaves, and the Committees Are Shaken Up.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN SUCCEEDS MR. CROKER

Amos J. Cummings in Place of Mr. Gilroy—Col. McClellan Heads the Resolution Committee—Col. Fellows on Excise.

It was a field night for Tammany Hall. Its General Committee met last night in the Wigwam and did enough business to keep the tongues of the politicians wagging for some days to come. Most of the wagging will be done over the selection of the permanent committees and their Chairmen, ostensibly made by Chairman Augustus W. Peters of the General Committee, but really made by the men who are just now controlling Tammany's destiny.

Then the organization hurried into the field and opened the campaign for the Democratic ticket, thereby furnishing an opportunity to District Attorney John R. Fellows to give his views on the excise question and to say some things about the views of ex-Senator Warner Miller.

So far as the meeting itself was concerned it was a remarkable one in another respect. The settlement of the Dalton-Delany contest in the Eleventh Assembly District by the report of the Committee on Contested Seats led to a most unusual thing—an open war of words on the floor of the Wigwam and the absolute withdrawal of Delany and his followers from Tammany Hall. This is the first time that any one bolted from Tammany in an open meeting since the day when Henry D. Purroy, now the Tammany County Clerk, left the Committee on Organization. Taken altogether, it was a rare meeting of the General Committee, and one that will have results.

Chairman Peters presided. Reading Secretary John B. McGoldrick read the list of the standing committees as soon as the meeting had been called to order. These committees were not selected until after Mr. Croker's return to this country. His advice was asked as to the choice, but he insists that he is out of politics and that he is not taking any hand. That the Croker element made the selections with or without his advice is certain.

John C. Sheehan, who is a brother of ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and who was formerly Police Commissioner, was named as the Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was the place held by Richard Croker, and earlier by John Kelly. In those days it carried with it the leadership of Tammany Hall. When Mr. Croker retired, however, this place was given to ex-Police Justice John McQuade, with the idea that his selection would dissociate the leadership from the Chairmanship.

There were those who insisted last night that the idea of making Mr. Sheehan the Chairman of the Committee on Finance was also to make him Mr. Croker's successor. Other leaders, however, insisted that this was not the case; that it was not necessary to select a successor to Mr. Croker as yet.

There was a surprise in the matter of choosing the Chairman of the Committee on Printing. This place was filled last year by ex-Mayor Gilroy. Now it has been given to ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, a very good selection, but it was not easy to see last night why Mr. Gilroy was not reappointed, because the place carries with it a seat in the Executive Committe, of which Mr. Gilroy has been a distinctly valuable member, owing to his peculiarly wide knowledge of local affairs. It was not plain what the change really meant. Some insisted it meant that the ex-Mayor was "turned down." His friends who were at the meeting were certainly very much perplexed. While they said they were not in a position to speak intelligently on the subject, yet it might be that the arrangement had been made with the ex-Mayor's consent.

Another feature about the committees is the selection of Congressman George B. McClellan for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, the place formerly held by W. Bourke Cockran. Col. McClellan made a very good member of the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention. He also succeeded Mr. Cockran in Congress.

The Chairmanship of the Committee on Law went to Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin. The Croker element dominates all the committees. Their make-up is as follows:

Finance—Chairman, John C. Sheehan; George W. Plunkitt, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., John F. Carroll, J. Sergeant Cram, Edward Kearney, Edgar L. Ridgeway.

Printing—Chairman, Amos J. Cummings; Thomas F. Gilroy, Daniel F. McMahon, Daniel M. Donegan, John B. Sexton, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Maurice Featherson.

Correspondence and Resolutions—Chairman, George B. McClellan; James J. Martin, Peter F. Meyer, John Long, John J. Scannell, Patrick Keenan, T. C. T. Crain.

Law—Chairman, Daniel F. Martin, William H. Clark, David Leventritt, David McClure, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Robert E. Deyo, William E. Stillings.

This business being disposed of, the real excitement of the meeting began. Ex-Excise Commissioner William Pitt Mitchell presented the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, to which had been referred the contest in the Thirty-fourth and Eleventh Assembly Districts. It simply seated the sitting members from both districts, or, rather, the Seabold men in the Thirty-fourth and the Dalton men in the Eleventh, in which John J. Delany and his friends had fought so hard to secure control.

Two hundred of the Delany men made up the fringe of the crowd at the end of the hall. Dalton's friends were also numerous. Secretary McGoldrick had no sooner read the report than the war broke out. Delany strode down the centre aisle with the index finger of his right hand pointing up toward the painted Indians on the ceiling, and shouted, "Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!" His followers cheered and yelled, and "Mr. Chairman" simply pounded for order, and recognized Mr. Mitchell, who had taken the floor to move the passage of the report. Delany demanded furiously that he be heard. He might easily have been ruled out by the point of order that he was not a member of the committee, but no one made it. The din was deafening.

"Mr. Mitchell has the floor," said Chairman Peters.

"But I want to ask him a question."

"Mr. Mitchell has the floor."

"I'll be glad to answer any question the gentleman desires to ask," said the suave Mr. Mitchell.

"Hooray! Hurroo! Hooray!" yelled a hundred voices. With dramatic gesture and in a way that suggested a lawyer ex-

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A RAILROAD-CROSSING FIGHT

Shoulder, Three Fingers, and a Gate Broken in an Attempt to String a Wire at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A railroad-crossing fight took place here this afternoon between the employes of the Harlem Railroad Company and those of the White Plains Trolley Company. The electric company is completing its line in order to provide for the traffic of the county fair, which will open Monday.

The Harlem tracks cross Railroad Avenue, which is the route of the trolley road. The rail construction has been completed on both sides of the Harlem tracks, but the crossing has not been made. In order to operate cars, it is necessary to connect the tracks on the west of the railroad with those on the east side by a bond wire, in order to complete the return circuit to the power house, which is on the east of the railroad, while the county fair route is on the west.

Superintendent A. K. Foss of the trolley road attempted at 2 o'clock this afternoon to run a wire through a waterway under the tracks, but Superintendent Phyfe of the Harlem Road called his men and stopped proceedings by force. The gravel train was telegraphed for, and soon dashed up with 150 men. They were strung along the crossing with picks and shovels.

The attempt to cross under the rails was then abandoned, and an attempt was made to string a wire overhead. The wire was attached to a trolley pole on one side of the tracks, and was carried over. The wire was seized by the railroad men, and the trolley employes were forced back by superior numbers. The trolley linemen then mounted two telegraph poles, and attempted to gain their point in this way, but were thwarted by the railroad people, who pulled their rope line down.

By this time fully 2,000 persons had gathered to watch the proceedings. Their sympathies were evidently with the trolley people, and bystanders eagerly took hold of the wire to assist the trolley workmen.

When the war had been waged for three hours the wire was carried over, but the gravel engine was backed up and a rope was thrown over the wire, the end being pulled from the hands of the trolley adherents by the force of the locomotive.

The wires caught one of the railroad gates, and it fell among the crowd. George F. Coombs, a contractor, was struck by a piece of the falling timber, and his shoulder was broken. George Hemingway of Sing Sing was injured about the hand and arm. The United States mail catcher beside the track was caught and smashed. A team of horses plunged among the crowd.

Chief of Police Bogart arrested Richard Powers, conductor of the gravel train, for signaling the engineer to back. Roadmaster Eggleston caught hold of the wire, and was ordered to loose his hold by Superintendent Foss of the trolley road, and, refusing, was struck on the hands, and three fingers were broken.

At several times a riot and free fight appeared imminent, but cooler heads prevailed. Superintendent Phyfe ordered his men off at 6 o'clock, and in a few minutes the wire was strung by willing hands. When it was stretched in place the crowd cheered loudly and dispersed. The electric railroad people intend to lay the crossing tracks shortly, when, if the two railroads do not agree on the conditions, there will be more trouble, it is expected.

NEW RECEIVERS FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC

Judge Jenkins, Sitting at Milwaukee, Will Appoint Them To-day.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—Judge Jenkins has accepted the resignations of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will appoint their successors to-morrow morning.

When court convened this morning the courtroom was crowded with attorneys. Attorney Turner opened by referring to the short time in which the attorneys had had to prepare for the proceedings. As a result of hurried consultations, however, it was decided, he said, to ask that the resignations be not accepted; or, if accepted, that they should not take effect until another set of receivers should be appointed. Owing to peculiar complications, it would require a considerable time before a new set of receivers could be agreed upon agreeable to all parties. Mr. Turner said he believed an amicable agreement could be reached which would avert the calamity which would follow the appointment of several sets of receivers along the line.

Judge Jenkins wished to know what it was expected to gain by a consultation of the Judges.

Mr. Flanders replied that he thought they might agree upon a set of receivers that would be agreeable to all of them.

This raised the point as to which of the courts would have primary jurisdiction. Mr. Flanders thought the Judges could settle this matter among themselves; it would not be the first time that a consultation of this kind had been held by Judges of different jurisdictions on questions like this one.

Mr. Beaman of New-York, representing the General Reorganization Committee, said the interests had been in consultation in a room at the hotel, trying to settle this matter. They were unable to agree. Mr. Beaman said he hoped the court would appoint the receivers without listening to any one.

Mr. Spooner said that now, on the eve of a bountiful harvest, for the Northern Pacific to be in the hands of a conflicting management was a thing to be avoided, and it was in the hope of avoiding this that the receivers had resigned.

The Judge then accepted the resignations.

PREPARING FOR PRESIDENT'S RETURN

The White House Undergoes a Thorough Renovation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Preparations for the return of the President and family are in active progress at the Executive Mansion. The carpets have been relaid, the furniture has been cleaned, polished, and put in place, curtains are being hung, and in a few days everything will be in readiness for the reoccupation of the mansion for the Winter. The various employes have returned from their vacations, and are all on duty.

Indications point to an early return of the President's family, but none of the employes will admit that any date has been fixed. The renovation of the building has been quite extensive this Summer, and it is now in better condition than for several years.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 27.—The steamer John Rogers came over from Marion this morning and returned at noon with Mrs. Carlisle, who remained at Gray Gables last night. The President, Secretary Carlisle, and Private Secretary Thurber made another trip down to the fishing grounds. Secretary Carlisle now expects to return to Washington Sunday.

Committee to Notify Mr. McGill.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 27.—Judge Howard Carrew of Camden, permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, appointed to-day the following gentlemen to notify Chancellor McGill of his nomination for Governor: Augustus W. Cutler, Isaac W. Carmichael, John H. Dialogue, Charles E. Hendrickson, James M. Van Valen, Frederick A. March, Philip P. Baker, Rufus Blodgett, Thomas Kay, William B. Gourley, Peter Hauck, Elvin W. Crane, Johnston Cornish, J. Newton Voorhees, Millard F. Ross, George C. Vanderbilt, Bowman H. Cox, Albert H. Slape, Charles E. Nichols, John F. Hall, and Matthew H. Vanderveer.

Was a Steamboat Captain in 1833.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 27.—Capt. R. S. Bunker, ninety-five years old, died to-night. He was an old ante-bellum steamboat Captain and later a merchant and shipping agent here. In a New-York Paper of Sept. 9, 1833, he is advertised as "Master of the New-York and Newport and Providence steamer President."

Large Iron Foundries to be Built.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 27.—C. M. Reed, the well-known millionaire, and a number of local capitalists have let a contract for the building in this city of one of the largest iron foundries in the country.

WHY GOLD IS WITHDRAWN

Germany Said to Want It, but Stock Operators' Schemes Suspected

GENERAL SITUATION SATISFACTORY

Inroads on the Treasury Not Warranted by Present Commercial Conditions or Rates of Exchange.

Advance knowledge in the financial district that $1,500,000 in gold would be withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury prevented anything like uneasiness among holders in the security market when the announcement came that the gold had been taken.

It was understood that the transaction was special and not justified by commercial conditions or rates of exchange. Since the decline in exchange, however, had been hailed as a preventive of further exports, observers were not inclined to regard with entire complacency a gold drain, no matter what reason might be advanced for it. If the gold movement were not to be regulated by exchange, no estimate could be made of the extent to which the drain might be carried, and it was not pleasant to think of a depletion of the reserve while all normal conditions favored its reinforcement.

Application had been made to various banking houses to ship the $2,500,000 taken by W. H. Crossman & Brother this week. No house regularly in banking would accept the order, and those who placed it had to fall back on a coffee house to carry out their plans.

Plausible reason was given for the demand. The weakness in the reason was that if a Government like that of Germany needed gold, banking houses could hardly afford to decline the order. In this view, suspicion was excited that the movement might, perhaps, have behind it nothing more substantial than the schemes of stock operators who wished to break the market and whose innocent agents the coffee firm might be. The scheme has not worked so far, if such it is, but bankers agreed that persistency in it on a large scale might have effect in that direction.

The story circulated to account for the demand was that the German Government needed gold to provide for the expected funding of Prussian consols, now bearing 4 per cent. interest, into 3½ per cents., for five years, and 3 per cent. thereafter. This loan amounts to 3,600,000,000 marks. The common experience of governments is that in refunding operations many bonds are turned in for payment. The Bank of Germany is not as well equipped as is thought necessary for redemption purposes. In preparing itself now, it is said to offer 76s. 4½d. an ounce for gold, or 1d. higher than the Bank of England pays.

Those who take nothing for granted in connection with the present movement fail to see why the premium thus offered should not attract gold from the ample stocks in Europe, instead of taking it from a supply not quite up to a satisfactory level here. The published quotations for exchange in Europe do not explain it. At the reported premium there was a profit to the shippers of about $2,400 on the withdrawal of $1,500,000, assuming bills to have been sold at $4.88⅝, the rates when sales were made varying from $4.885 to $4.8865. Without the premium the profit would have been reduced to not more than $800.

It thus appears that the German story, while not lacking plausibility, was by no means conclusive. Rumors of stockjobbing recognized the story as furnishing a sufficient basis for talk, but since the refunding plan is still in embryo and the stock market is tangible, something more than talk will probably be needed to convince doubters that a hunting expedition has not been fitted out for the tempting game furnished by the strong and sharp advance in American securities.

General conditions promise to offset any raid on securities. The demand for money shows no abatement. It is estimated that the banks have lost $9,000,000 in legal-tenders this week, although probably not more than $6,000,000 loss will will appear in to-day's statement. This must have the effect of improving rates for money. If carried much further it will attract foreign loans, and bring gold here in spite of all schemes to draw it away. Exchanges of large legal-tenders for small notes, intended mainly for shipment to borrowers, have reached $1,800,000, and currency transfers for the week to the crop regions have been $1,536,000.

Cotton demands have become exceptionally active. Of $550,000 transferred yesterday, $520,000 was for New-Orleans. January cotton advanced yesterday to 8.85 cents a pound, on sales of 378,800 bales. New-Orleans and Liverpool markets enjoyed an advance corresponding to that made in the market here. Cotton bills are coming forward rapidly, and must force exchange downward. In addition to transfers yesterday through the Treasury there were exchanges of $200,000 in large legal-tenders for small notes.

Conditions such as these having now become established, cannot be overcome by the loss of $3,025,000 in gold, which has occurred this week, or by similar withdrawals in future. Bankers feel no real anxiety, although deploring gold losses, because they say that the situation and outlook point unfailingly to a degree of further improvement, which can withstand alike the schemes of stock raiders and the tendencies of a dangerous currency system.

The withdrawal yesterday left the reserve a little below $93,000,000.

HERRESHOFFS GET THE CONTRACT

Will Build Two Torpedo Boats for the Government for $144,000 Each.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Secretary Herbert has awarded the contract for building two torpedo boats to the Herreshoffs at $144,000 each.

Congress authorized the construction of three torpedo boats, one to be built on the Atlantic coast, one on the Pacific coast, and one on the Mississippi River. There were no bids received from any shipbuilders on the Mississippi, and an agreement was entered into with the Herreshoffs to construct two of the vessels. A bid has been received from a company on the Pacific coast, but it is still under consideration.

Suits Against Chicago Railroads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Susan H. St. John, a New-York artist, yesterday brought suit against the North Chicago Street Railway Company for $50,000 damages on account of injuries received by being thrown to the street and dragged Aug. 30.

Susan McManus of Buffalo, N. Y., sues the Chicago City Railroad Company for $10,000 on account of injuries received in June.

New-York Arrives in Quarantine.

The American Line steamship New-York, from Southampton, arrived in Quarantine at a late hour last night. Among her passengers, who will be landed this morning, are Capt. Philo N. McGiffin, the American naval officer who commanded a Chinese battleship at the battle of the Yalu; Miss Frances E. Willard, Pillsbury, the chess champion, and Samuel Gompers.

MAY NOT NAME MR. MILLER

Republican State Committee Will Meet To-day—May Authorize Chairman to Select an Advisory Board.

Mr. Platt's Republican State Committee will meet at noon to-day in Parlor D R, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and organize for the campaign. A half dozen members were in the city last night, among them Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill, George W. Dunn of Binghamton, Barnett H. Davis of Palmyra, Lewis H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, John R. Hazel of Buffalo, and Chairman Hackett of Utica.

Louis F. Payn and his former member of the committee, William C. Daley of Chatham, were also at State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It is expected that Charles W. Hackett will be re-elected Chairman, John S. Kenyon Secretary, and Reuben Fox, chief clerk. There was talk last night that Adjt. Gen. McAlpin would be chosen Treasurer, to succeed the late E. B. Harper.

The committee may also authorize its Chairman, when elected, to name an Executive Committee, and it may also designate a so-called "advisory" board. This ornamental committee usually numbers three, and its chief use is to keep standing in type the names of Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, and ex-Senator Warner Miller.

The names are placed at the head of Charlie Hackett's official stationery, and from this fact his management of the campaign is supposed to have their moral support. Of course Mr. Platt does the "advising."

It was hinted last night that Mr. Platt might see fit not to select Mr. Miller as one of the advisory board, because the machine is opposed to giving any prominence to Mr. Miller this campaign. His resolution in the platform does not suit the machine any better now than it did when Mr. Miller first presented it.

ARMENIAN EMISSARY SENTENCED

Guedjian Claimed to be an American and Minister Terrell Insisted on His Seeing a Consul.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Morning Post to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency, saying that an Armenian named Guedjian, who claimed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, was recently sentenced at Aleppo to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of being an emissary of the revolutionists.

The case was similar to that of the Armenian, Muradian, also a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested recently at Constantinople on a like charge and who was expelled from the country, after being released from prison on the demand of United States Minister Terrell.

In the case of Guedjian, the United States Consul at Aleppo, was not allowed to visit the prisoner, and Mr. Terrell, upon learning this, informed the Porte that such refusal could not be tolerated, and he demanded a stay of execution of the sentence until it could be ascertained whether Guedjian had fortified the right of protection by the United States. The Porte eventually instructed the authorities at Aleppo to allow the Consul to investigate the case and to visit the prisoner.

CHINAMEN BONDED AT A CUSTOM HOUSE

They Will Remain in This Country but Sixty Days.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Placing dutiable merchandise in bond in the name of the United States to protect the interests of the Government is an every day affair at the Custom House, but the bonding of two human beings is something entirely new in the annals of the Philadelphia Custom House. Such a novelty has just been brought to their attention.

Some weeks ago the ship Governor Robie arrived here from the Philippine Islands, with Sam Lung and Charles Toy as the steward and cook, respectively, of the vessel. The Customs officers notified Commander Nichols that if he allowed the Chinamen to escape he would be fined $500 for each man, for violating the Chinese Exclusion act.

To guard against their escape their wages were retained and a strict watch kept by the Customs officials on the vessel day and night. Capt. Nichols sought some means by which, if possible, he could get rid of the Chinamen without violating the law. A brother Celestial, Charles Ashowe, of 67 Cherry Street, New-York, the proprietor of a Chinese sailors' boarding house, came to the rescue of his brethren.

After a talk with Special Deputy Collector of Customs Crilly, a plan to bond the men was declared feasible. Consequently Ashowe entered good security that neither Chinaman would remain in the United States more than sixty days. The security also stipulates that they remain in bond wherever they may be, and when ready to leave they must be examined and identified by a Customs Inspector before the security can be canceled and the obligation annulled.

TO STIMULATE THE STUDY OF HISTORY

Prizes Offered to Girls by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The Regents of the University have received a communication from the Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution stating that, for the purpose of stimulating the study of United States history in the high schools and academies of Albany and Rensselaer Counties, it is their intention to offer two prizes for the best answer papers on the American Revolution written at a special examination to be held March 26, 1896, in all the institutions in Albany and Rensselaer Counties that take Regents' examinations. All girls will be eligible for admission to this examination who hold a Regents' pass card for the subject of United States history, earned during the academic years 1894 and 1895.

An edition of The Century Dictionary will be given as the first prize, and a full edition of the works of Parkman as the second prize. Candidates should notify the examination department of the University of the State of New-York, Albany, prior to March 1, 1896.

Mrs. Morton, wife of the Governor, signs the communication. The desired examinations will be held as scheduled and in accordance with Regents' rules.

RAN AGAINST A TREE ACROSS THE TRACK

An Engine and Ten Freight Cars Thrown Into the Lehigh River.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 27.—As Engine 442 of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, drawing ten freight cars, was on its way to Packerton, Engineer Hosier saw a tree, sixty feet long, across the track at Stony Creek, between White Haven and Mauch Chunk. It had fallen from the adjacent mountainside. There was just time to reverse the engine, and for the train hands to jump. The engine was thrown into the Lehigh River, with ten cars piled on top of it.

A peculiar feature of the accident was that the tree fell when the train was only a few feet away, and the engineer had no time to stop.

Fatal Falls in Brooklyn.

George Stevenson, a blind man, sixty-three years old, who lived at 847 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, fell down the area steps of his residence yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He died shortly after.

John Limburger, four years old, while looking out of the rear window on the third floor of his home, 1,038 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, lost his balance and fell to the ground. He was instantly killed.

Pauline Lamberson, three years old, of 275 Nineteenth Street, fell from the third-story window of 593 Sixth Avenue yesterday, receiving severe internal injuries. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Lamberson, who saw the child fall, was seized with convulsions.

CHECKS WERE WORTHLESS

Albert Gray of Brooklyn Passed Lots of Paper for Small Amounts.

ONCE IN THE METAL BUSINESS HERE

Four Complainants Against Him in Brooklyn—Said to Have Been a Member of the Oxford Club.

Albert Gray, sixty years old, who lives with his wife and several grown children at 32 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, a fashionable part of the city, was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, and later taken before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Tombs Police Court, who remanded him back to the station house to enable Capt. Thompson's men to procure further evidence against him.

Mr. Gray is now under bail on a charge of having passed worthless checks on Brooklyn tradesmen. His case was to come up Oct. 1, before Justice Haggerty.

Mr. Gray is well connected, and has the appearance of being a respectable man. He entered the restaurant and saloon of Harry Green, 269 Pearl Street, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and shaking hands with Mr. Green, produced a check for $4.13, drawn on Brown Brothers, and asked Mr. Green to cash it.

Mr. Green had in his pocket two checks, for $2.75 and $2.79, which he had cashed for Mr. Gray on Sept. 16 and 18 on "The J. O. Hegeman Drug Company" and "H. Ward & Sons," respectively, which had been returned to him as worthless. He concluded that Mr. Gray was a swindler, and decided to have him arrested.

After deciing to cash the $4.13 check he allowed Gray to leave the place, and then followed him to the corner of Pearl and Beekman Streets, where Gray entered Adee's plumbing supply store.

Mr. Green then called two policemen, who took Gray into custody. At the police station Gray assumed an air of injured innocence, and said: "Why! Mr. Green, this is a very cruel way for you to treat me. Surely you would not have an old man like me locked up! Why, I can settle this in an hour."

"Why, I can settle this in an hour."

He did not settle it in an hour, but was taken before Magistrate Wentworth and remanded.

Gray was arrested last Tuesday night in Gerken's confectionery store, 887 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for attempting to pass a bogus check for $2.27, which he tendered in payment for several pounds of candy. This check was drawn by him on the Market and Fulton National Bank of this city.

As Mr. Gerken had already been swindled in the same way by Gray he caused his arrest and he was then locked up at the Classon Avenue Police Station. A lot of blank checks on different banks were found in his pockets.

Gray was arraigned the next day in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court on charges of check swindling.

Four Brooklyn victims are already known who called at the station house there and identified Gray as having passed worthless paper on them. They are William Perkins of 19 Greene Avenue, Mrs. Adelaide Marius of 795 Fulton Street, Joseph Ackerman of 895 Fulton Street, and Mr. Gerken.

Gray, it is stated, was formerly in the metal business at 151 William Street, this city, and furnished considerable material for the Brooklyn Bridge, but is now out of business.

He is, or was, a member of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn, and it is said lives in good style in a brownstone residence in South Portland Avenue.

Mr. Green said last night that he was surprised at finding Mr. Gray to be a swindler, as he talked and acted and looked like a gentleman. He said he would push his charges against Gray and let the law take its course.

GEN. SCHOFIELD WILL RETIRE SUNDAY

He Will Receive His Officers and Say Farewell Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Adjt. Gen. Ruggles to-day sent the following circular notice to officers of the army on duty in Washington:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1895.

In anticipation of his retirement from active service, on Sunday, the 29th inst., the Lieutenant General will be at his headquarters, in the War Department, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th inst., to take farewell of officers who may then call upon him.

The General desires it to be understood that, as the occasion will be purely informal, officers need not appear in uniform."

Gen. Schofield does not retire until Sunday, at noon, but his duty as General commanding practically ends Saturday.

The successor to Gen. Schofield has not been announced, but the general impression is that the command of the army will devolve upon Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, now commanding the Department of the East. Until the successor to Gen. Schofield has been named, the orders issued from army headquarters will probably be, "By direction of the Secretary of War." This course was followed when Gen. Sheridan died, when, for nine days, until Gen. Schofield was designated to command, orders were issued by the direction of the Secretary of War.

Gen. Schofield will end his career in the capacity of Acting Secretary of War, as well as the General commanding the army, the former function devolving upon him on account of the absence of Secretary Lamont, and Assistant Secretary Doe.

Edward Romme Arrested for Theft.

Edward Romme, thirty-nine years old, of 93 Allen Street, who says he is a brother-in-law of Acting Police Inspector John McCullagh, was arrested at his home last night on a charge of taking $5 from a letter.

Romme is night clerk in a lodging house at 48 New Bowery. Charles Kinkerley, a lodger in the house, told Sergt. Bell last night at the Oak Street Police Station that a few days ago he gave Romme a postal card he had received from the Post Office, requesting him to call for a registered letter. He instructed Romme to get the letter for him. Kinkerley said that Romme told him last night that he had taken the money from the letter and spent it.

Romme denied receiving the postal card from Kinkerley, or procuring the letter at the Post Office.

Recovered His Stolen Bicycle.

James Watson, twenty-two years old, of 841 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, stole a bicycle yesterday afternoon from in front of the Brooklyn Union League Club. Dr. Thomas L. Welles of 945 St. Mark's Avenue, who owns the wheel, saw it stolen.

He followed Watson into Fulton Street, where he boarded a trolley car, still keeping Watson in sight. At Cumberland Avenue the car caught up with the bicycle. Dr. Welles had Watson arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and rode home on the bicycle.

Mrs. Peary to Meet Her Husband.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Peary arrived this evening to meet her husband, who is on his way here, with others of the Arctic expedition, on the steamer Silvia from Newfoundland.

PERUVIAN CONCESSION DEBATE

Terms of the Hualgayoc Grant Are Sent Back to the Committee by the Senate for Alteration.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 27.—The Senate discussed at length the Hualgayoc concession to-day. Its terms were sent back to committee for alteration and further consideration, in order that the interests of the Peruvian people and of the concessionary may be better guarded. When the committee's work shall be finished it must be submitted to the Senate again for approval.

COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL AT QUITO

Plutarco, Bowen, and Trivino, Officers of Alfaro, Accused of Treason to the Supreme Chief of Ecuador.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Sept. 27.—Plutarco, Bowen and Trivino, officers of Alfaro during the battles of the Patriots for La Honra Nacoinal, accused of treason after the success of the Patriots and Alfaro's triumphant entry into Quito, are undergoing trial by court-martial at Quito.

WILL LAUNCH CRUISER BROOKLYN OCT. 2

There Will Be No Formalities Except the Customary Christening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Secretary Herbert has not decided who will christen the Brooklyn. This armored cruiser will be launched Wednesday, Oct. 2, the Secretary and Mr. Cramp having had another conference relative to the matter this morning.

The launching will be entirely informal, without demonstration, and no invitations will be issued. The Navy Department will be represented officially, but Secretary Herbert has not decided whether he will attend or not.

After the Brooklyn is finished she will proceed to Brooklyn, where she will receive the magnificent silver service presented by that city.

LIGHTER DAVID REEVES BURNED

The Fire Boats Called from Two Cities—The Boat Cut Adrift.

The steam lighter David Reeves, which was lying at the pier at the foot of Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, took fire between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

The fire soon spread throughout the craft, when her lines were cut and she was allowed to drift out into the stream.

The fireboat Seth Low ran alongside the burning lighter, and soon had some heavy streams of water aboard.

The New-York fireboat Havemeyer also came upon the scene and did effective work.

At an early hour this morning the David Reeves was still burning, but the fire was well under control.

GRAND MUSIC FESTIVAL CLOSED

The Results Highly Satisfactory—Melba Received a Great Reception.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—The music festival closed this evening with a performance of Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt." The soloists were Mrs. Elene B. Eaton, Mrs. Carl Alves, Albert Gerard Thies, Carl E. Dufft, and Dr. George R. Clark. It was a good performance, and most of the solo work was satisfactory.

Melba was the leading singer at the afternoon concert. She sang three stated numbers and two encores. Her reception was equal to that of the previous evening. Several orchestral novelties of a high order were given also. It is generally recognized here by visitors and residents that this has been the best festival that has been held.

CHARGES AGAINST HOSPITAL ATTACHES

Said to Have Sold Bodies of Patients Who Died in the Institution.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Maggie Dalton, the alleged servant-girl thief, has made a statement to the police concerning the recent management of the female hospital, the details of which are so shocking as to be almost incredible.

The girl gives the names of four attachés of the hospital at the time Dr. R. M. Kerley was Superintendent, and accuses them of having made a practice of selling the bodies of patients who died in the institution. Coffins filled with bricks, she says, were palmed off on the man who buried the dead, and the bodies were shipped away from the city to various medical colleges.

THE MARK HOPKINS WENT TO THE BOTTOM

Was Run Into by the Vanderbilt While Crossing Her Bows.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Sept. 27.—The steamers Vanderbilt, up bound, and Mark Hopkins, down bound, with ore, came into collision near Nine Mile Point, Hay Lake, at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Hopkins was struck on the port bow and sank in two minutes in thirty feet of water. The Vanderbilt was not much damaged. The collision was caused by the steamer Spokane passing the Hopkins, causing her to steer directly across the bows of the Vanderbilt. The Hopkins is insured for $40,000, the limit of her rating.

Caps and Gowns at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 27.—The Yale senior class of the academic department has voted to wear caps and gowns every Sunday throughout the school year. It is the first class at Yale that ever voted to do so. For two years classes have worn them Sundays and on state occasions during the Spring term, but never throughout the year. The caps and gowns have arrived and will be donned next Sunday.

Deep Waterways Convention.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—The Executive Committee of the Deep Waterways Association decided this morning to postpone action on the question of next year's convention city until November. The delegates were the guests of the Maritime Board of the local Chamber of Commerce to-day, and were escorted about the city.

Pastors May Use Sunday Cars.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—At the session of the United Brethren Conference to-day, a resolution declaring against the services of pastors who use railway trains or street cars to attend church was discussed and voted down. The Rev. Dr. Faust was appoined a Committee on Memoirs.

A collection of $178 was made for a mission church at Lenoir City, Tenn.

Cotton Scarce in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27.—The farmers enjoyed the lively way buyers bid for their cotton to-day. The crop hereabout is at least one-third short, and receipts not more than 100 bales per day. Sales to-day were at prices ranging from 8¼ to 8.60 cents, being 1 cent higher than the first bale sold, Aug. 30.

A Canadian Judgeship.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 27.—It is understood that at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet D. Girouard was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court in the place of Justice Fournier, who retired. Mr. Girouard assisted the Government last session in getting over the crisis in Parliament, growing out of the Manitoba school trouble.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.—Adv.

IT SUPPORTS THE TICKET

State Democracy Will Work for Candidates Chosen at Syracuse.

MR. FAIRCHILD'S STATEMENT MADE

Acceptance of Terms Offered at the Convention Would Have Been Betrayal of Trust—A Rooster the Emblem.

By a vote of 102 to 2 the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy last night indorsed the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention. The two opponents of this action were John De Witt Warner and Isaac H. Klein. The resolution indorsing the Democratic State ticket was passed after a discussion in which John J. Quinlan and Capt. John Murphy threatened to leave the organization unless that action were taken. A rooster was chosen as the emblem of the State Democracy.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, as Chairman of the Executive Committee yesterday issued the promised statement of the reasons that influenced the delegates of that organization to reject the terms of admission to the Democratic State Convention offered by the Committee on Credentials. These terms, Mr. Fairchild says, "would have been a betrayal of our trust."

The communication was in the shape of a letter addressed to the Executive Committee of the State Democracy, and was read at last night's meeting of that body. It was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1895.

To the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy, 28 East Twenty-third Street:

Gentlemen: The delegation elected through primaries conducted by the Assembly district organizations of the New-York State Democracy, pursuant to the call of the Democratic State Committee for a State Convention held at Syracuse Sept. 24, 1895, would report to your committee that they attended the convention and duly presented their credentials.

The Chairman of your delegation, with a subcommittee, appeared before the Committee on Credentials named by the convention and stated that the State Democracy had at one time not intended to trouble the convention again, but that some members of the party in close affiliation with the State organization and of supposed influence within it had urged members of the State Democracy to again present its claims to the consideration of the State Convention that it might have an opportunity to correct what they thought was a serious mistake last year in repelling our organization from official participation in the affairs of the party in the State. That in response to this request the delegation was there. That we did not care again to present the record of wrong and misgovernment which made Tammany such a heavy load upon the Democracy of the State and country. But to ask attention to one consideration, namely, that, while there was a large number of men who were content to belong to a political organization controlled despotically and arbitrarily by one man or at the most two or three men, yet that there was also another class, large in numbers and strong in character, who could not and would not submit themselves to such rule. That this condition has existed for a long time and would continue to divide men for all time. That we assumed to represent the latter class of Democrats—men strong in devotion to democratic ideas—and we asked the convention to determine whether or not it wished them to take any part in Democratic councils and in the management of the party in the State. If so, it could be only through some organization now and always in opposition to Tammany Hall. That such we were and would continue to be. That it is useless to ask us to unite in organization with Tammany, for we could not if we would, for the one condition of our existence is opposition to it, and that our usefulness to the party in the State was dependent upon our continuing to afford

resolution offered, and in favor of the report of the Committee on Credentials. A roll call upon both questions was requested, but the demands were ignored by the Chair. Upon the announcement by the Chair that the report of the Committee on Credentials had been adopted your delegation retired from the convention hall.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

Mr. Fairchild presided at last night's meeting of the Executive Committee which was held at the headquarters of the organization in East Twenty-third Street and was well attended. Mr. Fairchild's first action was to read his letter to the committee. It was received with many manifestations of approval.

Thomas Costigan then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is necessary under the present election laws that the Democratic candidates for State offices shall be nominated by petition in order that their names be printed on the official ballots, under the name and emblem of the New-York State Democracy, and in the same column as the local candidates nominated by said New-York State Democracy,

Resolved, That the sub-committee be and hereby is directed to take the necessary measures to nominate by certificate the candidates for State offices nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and cause said certificates to be filed as required by law.

Resolved, That upon all certificates of nomination by the New-York State Democracy there shall be printed the picture of a rooster, which is hereby adopted as the emblem or device of said New-York State Democracy.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Roger Foster, Laurence P. Mingey, John J. Quinlan, and Theodore Sutro made speeches commending and supporting the resolution.

John De Witt Warner and Isaac H. Klein denounced and opposed the resolution. After the treatment accorded the delegates of the State Democracy by the Democratic State Convention, Messrs. Warner and Klein urged that it would be undignified to indorse the nominees of that convention.

John J. Quinlan said he had been opposed to Tammany Hall all his life, and had worked hard for the success of the State Democracy, but unless the committee passed Mr. Costigan's resolution no other course was open to him save to withdraw from the organization.

Capt. John Murphy, representing the First Assembly District, stated that he thoroughly agreed with Mr. Quinlan, and if the committee rejected the resolution he also would sever his connection with the State Democracy.

Mr. Costigan, the mover of the resolution, exhorted the committee to adopt it. He did not threaten to "bolt" the organization, but the impression was created that such would be his course of action if his resolution failed to pass.

After further discussion, the matter was put to a vote, and the resolutions carried by 102 to 2.

There was some discussion as to local candidates and fusion with the Good Government Clubs and other independent organizations, but no definite decision was reached, the matter being left to a subsequent meeting of the committee.

It had been expected that some action would be taken respecting the excise question, but at the close of the meeting Mr. Fairchild told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the subject had not been mentioned.

Home Rule Democracy Indorses.

The County Executive Committee of the Home Rule Democracy met last night at the Sturtevant House. Chairman William Mitchell presided, and twenty-six Assembly districts were represented. The platform and nominees of the Syracuse Convention were indorsed.

Col. J. J. Gifford was appointed Chairman of the Harmony Conference Committee, to consult with other Democratic organizations to effect the nomination of Democrats on a harmony union county ticket and for members of the Legislature. It was decided not to hold primaries, but to nominate independent candidates in several Assembly districts.

Anti-Tammany Democracy's Dates.

The Anti-Tammany Democracy held a meeting yesterday in the St. Cloud Hotel, Forty-second Street and Broadway, and decided to hold a County Convention in the Murray Hill Lyceum, in Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, on Oct. 3. The Senatorial Conventions will be held Oct. 10. The Assembly Conventions will take place Oct. 15.

STRANGE STORY OF UNJUST SUSPICION

A Soldier Who Fought Through the War Under Sentence of Death.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A remarkable and tragic story of the army is related by Col. John A. Clous, the authenticity of which he can vouch for from personal familiarity with the facts and acquaintance with the principal actor.

Before the war a company of infantry was stationed on sawmill duty in the mountains of California, under the command of Second Lieut. Martin, who later became a Colonel, and died in Chicago while serving as Judge Advocate of the Department of the Missouri. There was a pronounced spirit of dissension between the Sergeant of the company and a private named Corrigan. There was no attempt made to conceal the dislike each had for the other, and there were frequent disturbances, more or less serious. Matters reached a climax one night when the men were in their quarters and the lights were out. A scuffle ensued between the Sergeant and Corrigan, but no one paid any attention until the Sergeant suddenly cried: "Corrigan has killed me," and all was still.

Lights were hurriedly struck, and the Sergeant was found dead, a knife belonging to Corrigan sticking in his chest above the heart, while Corrigan himself stood by, covered with blood. He seemed dazed and unable to comprehend the situation, but as soon as he was placed under arrest, denied any knowledge of the stabbing. He protested his innocence, but the evidence was so plain that he was speedily convicted of murder by the court-martial, and the finding forwarded to Washington for approval.

The war had broken out, and the company joined its regiment and entered the campaign as a part of the Army of the Potomac. The court-martial finding had been pushed aside in the tremendous press of business, and Corrigan still remained with his company. Strange as it was, Private Corrigan shouldered his musket and fought bravely at every engagement, to return to the guard house as a condemned murderer whenever the company was in camp. For over a year this went on, and Corrigan was regarded by officers and men as one of the best soldiers in the regiment. But all this time the dread suspense was there, and more than Corrigan felt it.

Just before Meade succeeded Hooker in the command of the army the Government took action on the court-martial. Corrigan was part of Lieut. Clous's command attached to Meade's division. Lieut. Clous was called to headquarters and informed that the President had approved the finding of the court-martial, and the sentence of death must be carried out. It was then Wednesday, and Corrigan was to be executed Friday. The officer knew Corrigan well, and determined to break the news gently. Returning to camp he sent for the condemned man, and attempted to approach the subject gradually. But Corrigan anticipated him, and learning the truth, besought the officer to plead for him, declaring earnestly and religiously that he was innocent of the crime. He was piteous in his supplications, and it was determined to intercede in his behalf. Without hoping for ultimate proof of the man's innocence, there were many who believed that some strange injustice was being done, and officers of high rank signed a dispatch requesting a stay of execution. This was granted by President Lincoln, and was followed, not long after, by a pardon. Corrigan served through the war, and was honorably discharged.

But the strange case did not end there. Three years ago Col. Clous was walking along Broadway, when he was accosted by a man whose face was familiar. It was Corrigan. He said he had sought the opportunity for some time of proving to the friends who had saved him that he was innocent of the murder of the company Sergeant. A paper was produced, proving to be a deathbed confession, attested by a priest, in which a statement was made that removed the last shadow of doubt from Corrigan. The dying man said he also hated the Sergeant, and the night of the scuffle he saw an opportunity for revenge. Corrigan had left his knife on a bench near the door. In a moment he secured it, and, sneaking behind the Sergeant, reached over his shoulder and delivered the deathblow. Corrigan is now a prosperous business man in New-York. The War Department records bear out the truth of this story.

Two Oldest Schooners.

From The Calais (Me.) Times.

The schooner Polly, eighty-four tons, built in 1805, and schooner Hiram, Capt. Hatton, built in 1819, the two oldest vessels in the merchant service of the United States, arrived at this port Saturday last.

Annie Craig to be Tried for Theft.

Annie Craig, the chambermaid who is accused of robbing guests of the Imperial Hotel of jewelry worth over $8,500, waived examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was held for trial.

In Early Fall

There is danger to health in the sudden changes of temperature, and from the disease germs which result from decaying vegetation. The system needs to be invigorated and the blood kept pure in order to resist these influences. The best blood purifier and building-up medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It makes rich, red blood, gives a vigorous appetite, stimulates the digestive organs, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AN IDEA FOR THE PARIS FAIR

A PALACE WHERE KINGS AND PRINCES OF FICTION WOULD BE.

Component Parts of the Show Might Be Worked Separately or the Whole Might Be Set in Motion at Once.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Or, rather, a republic for a clou. Not that commodity described by M. Prudhomme as "petit morceau de métal, à tête et à pointe," but the thing which monsieur tout le monde agrees to take as an equivalent of a great, unique, unrivaled, unparalleled, noch-nicht-dagewesener and mirifico-ecornifistibulante attraction. And the forthcoming tail-of-century Paris Exhibition is still without one—or, rather, the begetters of the approaching foire aux rastas, having stolen a march in the initial fecundating process on all other nations, are now sorry and perplexed for the want of one. Towers, wheels, exotism, reconstitutions, luminous fountains, and barnumism are all played out; the recent suggestions, such as M. Paschal Grousset's gigantic hole, M. Zola's avenue of sculpture "mit nodings on," and the monster telescope, have all been laughed out of existence; with reference to this last especially it was proved in a letter published in The Pall Mall Gazette that the nearer we get to the moon—telescopically, that is—the further we are from the melancholy satellite. Is the pure font of Gallic inventiveness run dry? or, is it true that the well-known esprit which in France court les rues has beaten in speed those who try to catch him, and bolted for good? and is the exhibition of 1900 to go down to posterity as "sans clouet et avec reproche?" It shall not be so, if only our charming neighbors will accept the following suggestions offered in the purest of occ. spirits and with the sheerest of occent accessoire of gaerosity.

The clou we propose is the exhibition of French contemporary gendelettre genius; a palace where the Kings and Princes of modern Parisian fiction would be on show at specified hours, exposed to the admiring specified hours, exposed to the admiring gaze of a holidaying universe, and functioning in some appropriate, personal, and never-to-be-forgotten manner. Of this more anon, when we shall have explained how we understand the building itself; it should be a monumental glass cage—something of Elffelesco-Babelesco-Sardanapalesque proportions—floating on the waters of a miniature Panama Canal, and surrounded by a flotilla of gondolas, in which a select orchestra of the "Maitres Chanteurs de Paris" will perform various pieces from their repertory. The ornamentation of the glass cage to be of the simplest description, say a few celebrated mottoes in magic-lantern projections, such as "Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!" "A Berlin!" "Toute lumère vient du Nord," "Silence au pauvre!" "Théodore Monte," "Ni un pouce ni une pierre," &c.; or several basso-rilievos representing such objects of exciting interest as "Le saucisson de M. Constans," "La croix de ma mère," "L'araignée de Pellisson," "Le pied qui r'mue," "Le thé de Mme. Gibou," &c., and such accessories as the taste of 1900 might suggest.

The approaches to the palace should be along shady avenues of Madagascar ebony trees, Cochin China shrubs, Russian oof-poplars, and Tchad-Lake treaty bushes. An especial appellation for this seat of genius might be devised later on, but the following label will be perhaps considered appropriate, if only occ.-wise: "Le Palais du Budget de l'Intellect." The component parts of this show could be worked either separately, on the penny-in-the-slot system, or the whole might be set in motion at fixed hours, and this is now our notion as to the most attractive way of presenting the spectacles of genius in the glass cage "on the job." Here you should see M. Zola, sniffing at human documents and applying experimental methods to the recalcitrant armchair of the Académie; there you admire M. Pierre Loti dancing la danse du ventre, and loving Rarahu, Mme. Adam, and the Queen of Occitania; in this corner, under the shadow of the Rabelasian oak, sits Armand Silvestre, grinning a Pantagruelistic grin and hugging the favorite products of his fancy; at him, with envious eyes, looks Jean Richepin, in scarlet ulster, with rings on every finger and a crown of codfish, mipartie dry and fresh; further is Octave Uzanne writing a monograph of the India-rubber sole, a costly volume which is priced £100 before it is written, and which is out of print before it is published; Paul Bourget, there, holds in six-button gloved hands a sage's heart and sparrow brains and "induces" various Parisian moralities therefrom; here is Catulle Mendès disguised as a "blond superbe et impertinent de jeunesse," and shaking a Parnassian fist at Léon Daudet, who mocks him with the "Astre Noir"; on a small eminence Sâr Péladan, the last of the Touranians, in green velvet breeches, yellow silk coat, and a solid silver sugar-loaf hat, is discovered "conjugating enthusiasms" and preaching the Rosicrucian gospel; M. Daudet père refuses, here, the offer of a fauteuil on condition of having his hair cut; there gambols naughty Gyp, screaming "Les Anglais, c'est des muffles," and making unholy pacts with Arthur re leaving the Jews alone; next to that is Edouard Drumont proving that his great-grandfather's name was not Ikey Samuel Moses Drelmont, that he does not originate from Frankfort, and that he never sold an opera-glass in his life.

Here is a mound surrounded by the Décadenticulets decadenticulizing for rhymes and ideas with rag-pickers' hooks; on the top is the sojourn of the école des brutalistes, a school composed of three and a half writers and a Belgian publisher; in a little recess close by is an altar over which a monster trois-ponts is enshrined, and before it in kneeling posture Mme. Sévérine, Georges Labruyère, Aristide Bruant, Félicien Champsaur, and Henry Bauer. Sounds of music issue from another corner; it is Henri Rochefort conducting the orchestra of the Bal des Vaches. And next to so much folly is enthroned M. Francisque Sarcey in the act of having du gros bon sens, and showing the art of writing feuilletons which increase the circulation of respective newspapers by several millions. M. Alexandre Dumas fils—but also père and grand'père—is seen in the act of "forming" future sociétaires of the house of Molière; MM. Ludovic Halévy and Arsène Houssaye embrace one another; Bouchor, Barrès, et Talmeyr as les trois Maurices perform the skirt dance; Jules Lemaître looks supercilious, and writes simultaneously a novel, a play, an essay, and a slating; Moses Rosenthal explains how it is sufficient to sign "Saint-Cère" to acquire a right for misunderstanding foreign politics; M. François Coppée declaims an ode in favor of the restitution of those provinces who do not wish to be restituted.

M. Aurélien Scholl explains the thirty-six modes of being witty; Victorien Sardou, seated in one of the 150 sedan chairs from his collection, is seen in the act of inventing la scène à faire; Jules Verne is here getting ready with Flammarion for the journey to Mars; Bergeret is discovered in the act of roasting M. Porel on slow fire, while M. Vigné d'Octon, full of exploration-experiences, teaches him a lesson in cannibalism, and M. Brunetière looks on sadly, &c., &c., &c. The cage should be surmounted by a cupola, on the summit of which might be placed a gigantic statue of Arthur Meyer unfurling a flag with the following syllogism:

France est le centre de la civilisation.
Paris est le centre de France, donc
Paris est le centre de la civilisation,
Mais
Je suis le centre de Paris,
Donc
C'est moi qui suis le centre de la civilisation.

And this is, mes bons Messieurs, mes bonnes Mesdames, what occ's into one's mind as a fitting clou for a Parisian epilogue to the farce which is to play us into a brand-new century.

Diphtheria and Typhoid in Chicago.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, Sept. 22.

Diphtheria appears to be on the decrease. Only six cases were reported yesterday. There were two deaths from the disease. Dr. Reilly is somewhat worried over the prevalence of typhoid fever in Chicago. He estimates that there are about 100 cases in town, and yesterday there were eleven deaths from this cause. This number is equal to the combined typhoid fever death list for the three previous days. Pneumonia caused three deaths yesterday.

BOLT FROM THE WIGWAM

Continued from Page 1.

amining a witness, Mr. Delany shouted at Mr. Mitchell:

"Have you considered this question in the Committee on Contested Seats?"

"We have," said Mr. Mitchell.

"Have you decided on your report?"

"We have," answered Mr. Mitchell to this very unnecessary question.

"Did you issue any notice that a meeting of the committee was to be held at which a decision was to be made?"

"We did."

"Well," said Mr. Delany, "one of the members of the committee told me this afternoon that he knew nothing about it."

Then Mr. Delany stalked up and down the aisle like a tiger in a cage, while Mr. Mitchell explained that the committee had decided the contest in the only way that was possible under the circumstances.

When Delany got the floor he "orated" in the fiercest fashion. He walked about a mile in front of the platform in the course of his athletic effort. He said he noticed that men who rarely come to a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee were on hand to do the cannonading against the will of the people of the Eleventh Assembly District. His reference was to Col. Fellows, who looked rather surprised, for he was there for an entirely different purpose.

"Men who have left Tammany Hall before have been accused of not having fought their grievances out within the organization. I want to call your attention to the fact that we have fought this matter out from beginning to end within the organization, and on your verdict must depend the question whether we will have to go outside and settle this question at the polls on Nov. 5."

"Sore head! Sore head!" shouted a man in the front of the hall.

"Hoora for Delaney!" shouted a man in the back of the hall.

Delany told about the primary in the Eleventh District. He said that they had consented to the selection of James J. Grady as an inspector. They thought a physician of that name was the man, but it turned out at the primary that it was James O'Grady, and not James J. Grady, who was the inspector.

"O'Grady—," began Delany.

Two or three men in the Eleventh District sitting delegation jumped to their feet. One, presumably O'Grady, yelled:

"Hey! How do you spell your name?"

Another shouted "You don't spell your name like your father's."

"I do. I know what my name is."

"Do you? Well, your father's name is up on the sign yet."

All this was going on amid howling, yelling, and cheering.

Ex-Senator M. C. Murphy rose in his place, claimed a point of order, and was recognized by Chairman Peters.

"The remarks on both sides are disgraceful to this committee and the Democratic Party."

"Your point is well taken. There must be order," said Mr. Peters.

When Mr. Peters started to recognize another man who wanted to make a point of order, Delany accused the Chairman of doing this purposely. Then he went on to tell about O'Grady, who, he said, had signed his name as James J. Grady to the returns filed in the County Clerk's office.

"And that," said Mr. Delany, "is a violation of the law that the District Attorney, who is here, to do the cannonading against us, should look into."

"The plan of the leaders," went on Mr. Delany, "was to stand together. They have done so. The leaders have kept in power all the worn-out political hacks, and have called that reorganization."

Sneers and jeers came from Dalton's followers.

"Hah!" shouted back Delany.

"I am laughing at your chances on the 5th of November."

"Charlie Steckler," said a voice in the crowd.

"Oh! go and join the State Democracy," said another.

"Do not let it be understood," said Delany, "that there is on the outside of Tammany Hall the sign, 'All young men who enter here leave all hope behind.'"

Delany was cheered heartily by his followers when he had finished, and then the vote was taken on the report, and it was unanimously adopted. No fuss was made about the Thirty-fourth District. As soon as the report was adopted, Delany marched down to the platform again and shouted:

"On behalf of the Eleventh Assembly District contestants, I announce that we leave Tammany Hall."

Cheers and hisses followed. Those who had expected to see a lot of vacant seats were disappointed. Delany and, perhaps, 200 of his men went out very quietly, but the exodus did not appear to make much of a difference in the crowd. Once outside, the bolters cheered Delany heartily and marched back to the Eleventh District in a body. They will run a ticket for the Assembly and for the Senate in the Sixteenth District. They will meet to-night to make arrangements.

This incident being disposed of, Col. Fellows offered the following resolution:

The General Committee of Tammany Hall expresses its cordial approval of the admirable platform of principles adopted by the Democracy of the State of New-York at its recent convention, and pledges to the candidates placed thereon its hearty and enthusiastic support.

Col. Fellows was called to the platform to speak to the resolution. He dealt chiefly with the excise plank.

"That Government which rules the least is ruled best, was the maxim of our forefathers," he said.

"The issues of this campaign are plainly made up. I take exception to the remarks made by some Democrats that the Republican Convention was cowardly in its handling of the excise question. It was bold, aggressive, intolerant, and proscriptive. It insists that the present laws should be maintained for all time, although they do not meet the wishes of the people. That was the position taken by Warner Miller, said in so many words."

Col. Fellows then discussed the question from the standpoint of natural rights. The right to drink what a man wanted was a natural right, he said, and the restrictions placed upon it were only for the purpose of securing peace to the people after 1 o'clock in the morning, and securing an orderly Sunday.

"If that is done, I hold that there is no further power in government to restrict this natural right. Mr. Miller says that he will maintain these laws. I have been in Herkimer. Mr. Miller is the Herkimer statesman. Mr. Miller never knew the Sunday that visitors in Herkimer and its inhabitants could not get liquor in the licensed saloons of that town, and yet Herkimer is a most orderly place on Sundays and every other day.

"What kind of Sundays does Mr. Miller want? Does he want the Sunday of Syracuse? Everybody knows that everybody can get drunk that he wants on the Sunday in Syracuse. Does he want the Sunday of Buffalo, of Rochester, or of our sister city of Brooklyn, in which you can get all that you want to drink? What kind of a Sunday is it that he wants? Is it the kind that there is in Herkimer? Well, that is just the kind we want here in New-York.

"I appeal from Warner Miller and the proscription of the Republican Party to that great Master who declared that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. I want to tell Warner Miller that you can never persuade the moral sentiment of this State that that which you can do on the six days of the week under the sanction and the protection of the law becomes a serious crime if you do it on Sunday."

Referring to what Dr. Parkhurst had said about the Democratic platform, Col. Fellows said: "When I read what that stern, strong man had said I wondered if he could have read the platform. We declare that we shall have a quiet and orderly Sunday."

Col. Fellows then spoke of his great respect for Sunday, and pointed out that the laws proposed by the Democratic Party would carefully conserve peace and good order on that day.

Better Wages for Thousands of Men.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—The price of furnace coke has advanced, to take effect Oct. 1, to $1.60 per ton, and the H. C. Frick Coke Company and other companies in which they are interested or control, have posted notices giving their men an advance of 6 per cent. in their wages, to take effect Oct. 1. This will apply to about 18,000 men so far as the Frick companies are concerned. Should the advance be general throughout the region, which is likely, it will apply to several thousand more men.

FIVE RARE OLD BOOKS BOUND TOGETHER

A "Breeches Bible" and Some Quaint Religious Works.

From the Boston Transcript.

Lovers of the rare and unique in literature will be greatly interested in examining a volume which is found in the large collection which that enthusiastic book lover and collector, Charles E. Lauriat, has recently brought from Europe. This is a copy of the famous "Breeches Bible," in the edition of 1599. Although very near to its three-hundredth birthday, the old book is in the most perfect condition. It is not only clean, unstained, and thoroughly legible, but not a leaf is mutilated or wanting. The volume has two title pages, the first, or general title running thus:

"The Bible, that is the Holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament, Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best Translations in diuers Languages. With most profitable Annotations upon all hard places and other things of great importance. Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty. 1599."

The title page is curiously engraved on wood, the title being surrounded by thirty compartments containing the portraits of the Apostles and the insignia of the leaders of the tribes of Israel. The title page to the New Testament is similar in design, the same block having been used, the text of the title only having been changed. The New Testament has copious marginal references, the manner of use of which is explained in a page most curiously worded and addressed: "The Printer to the Diligent Reader." After a careful description of his method of arrangement of these references the "Printer" thus concludes:

"This haue I faithfully done for thy commodity, reape thou the fruit and giue the prayse to God. Farewell."

Each page throughout the book is neatly red-lined along the margins, top, bottom, and sides, and through the centre, the work having undoubtedly been done by hand in the most painstaking manner. Throughout the volume are scattered various curious illustrations on wood. One of these represents the hosts of Pharaoh pursuing the Israelites into the Red Sea; another is a bird's-eye view of the region about the Garden of Eden; still another is a remarkable map of the land of Palestine. This edition of the Bible, as is well understood, receives its curious name from the remarkable rendering of the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis—"Then the eyes of both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed figge tree leaues together and made themselves breeches."

This curious copy of the Bible, interesting as it is, does not comprise all that is rare and attractive in the volume. Inclosed in the same binding, of the same size and general style of publication, are four other books. The first of these is a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, "printed by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, and by the assigns of Iohn Bill, 1641." This is also red-lined throughout by hand, and is in an equally fine state of preservation. The second is a curious publication, the work of an expert genealogist. The title page reads thus:

"The Genealogies recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, according to every Family and Tribe, with the Line of our Saviour Iesus Christ, obserued from Adam to the Blessed Virgin Mary. By I. S. Cum Privilegio. Anno Dom. 1638."

The title fully describes the contents of this interesting and curious work. This, too, is ornamented with wood cuts.

In the "make-up" of the volume these two books last described precede the "Breeches Bible." Following it are two other works, the first of which is "A Brief Concordance or Table to the Bible of the Last Translation, seruing for the more easy finding out of the most useful places therein contained. Carefully perused and enlarged by Mr. Iohn Downame. B. in Divinity. Allowed by his Majesty's special priuiledge to bee printed and bound with the Bible in all volumes. London: Printed by William Du Gard for Nicholas Brown, and are to bee sold by Edward Dod and Nathaniel Ekins, at the Gun in Ivie-Lane, 1632."

The last of the books bound in this volume is "The Booke of Psalmes, collected into English meeter by Thomas Sternehold, Iohn Hopkins, and others: conferred with the Hebrew; with apt Notes to sing them withall. Set forth and allowed to bee sung in all Churches, of the People together; before and after morning and evening Prayer, as also before and after Sermon; and moreouer in priuate houses, for their godly solace and comfort laying apart all vngodly Songs and Ballads, which tend onely to the nourishment of vice and corrupting of youth." This early example of the combined hymn and tune book, curiously enough, is undated, and the printer's imprint is also wanting. It is, however, undoubtedly of the seventeenth century, and of about the same date as the other books contained in this volume. The style of notation is curious. The whole forms a volume nearly three inches in thickness, substantially bound in leather, richly ornamented in gilt. Once, evidently, it was adorned with silver bosses and clasps, but these are missing. With this exception, the volume is perfect.

Says Stockbrokers Cheated Him.

James Goggins, a speculator in stocks, called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday and told Capt. Pickett that he had been cheated out of some money in stock transactions with H. Valentine & Co. of 39 West Twenty-eighth Street.

He said he had lost, while speculating with the firm, about $300, but he did not mind that. It was the manner in which he had been treated that he objected to. On several occasions he had been cheated out of small sums. He put up $10 on Tuesday and received only $3 in change, the cashier telling him that he had given him $5 in excess the previous day. He was cheated out of $4.75 on Thursday, he says, and when he remonstrated his tickets, representing stocks he had invested in, were taken away from him and he was ejected.

Capt. Pickett instructed him to go to the Jefferson Market Police Court and secure a warrant for the arrest of the members of the firm. Goggins told his story to Magistrate Crane, but the latter would not issue a warrant. He did give Goggins a summons, however, for Fender, and last night it was served by a detective. Fender will appear in court this morning.

Says Her Husband Did Not Harm Her.

Winifred Kennedy, thirty-five years old, the wife of John Kennedy, a driver, was taken to the Harlem Hospital at 7:30 o'clock last night with a severe scalp wound and a number of body bruises.

The woman received her injuries by falling from the fire-escape in the rear of the first floor of her home at 408 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

It was at first thought that she had fallen accidentally, but the police believe she was pushed out of the window after a dispute with her husband.

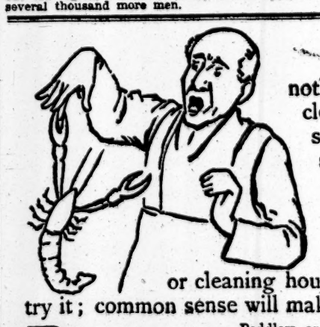
The woman told Dr. Paepke of the Harlem Hospital that she had slipped and fallen from the fire-escape while trying to creep from it to her window about two and a half feet away. She denied that she had been quarreling with her husband. The husband, who was arrested, said he was not near the woman when she fell.

Electricity on the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Frank W. Hawley, Vice President of the Cataract General Electric Company of York, and the head of the movement to equip the Erie Canal with the trolley system, was in Buffalo to-day. He said that on Saturday the erection of the poles for the test of electric power on the canal would begin. The trial will take place at South Tonawanda, where there is a bend in the canal, and where all ordinary difficulties with regard to the passing of trolley boats and mule boats will be illustrated. Mr. Hawley is confident that the trolley canalboats will be able to tow several consort boats at the rate of four or five miles an hour without the wash created by a steam canalboat.

The Baby's Father Found.

Detectives McCormick and Braun of the Delancey Street Station have found the father of the baby left at 112 Broome Street Wednesday night. His name is Wolf Silberstein, and he is in the Tombs, charged with grand larceny. His wife died about two months ago.



It Hurts

nothing that can be washed or cleaned—Pearline. The purest soap is no safer—the poorest soap is no cheaper. It is more effective than the strongest—it is more convenient than the best. Pearline saves labor and wear in washing clothes or cleaning house. A few cents will let you try it; common sense will make you use it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 283 JAMES PYLE, New York.

DR. M'GLYNN'S LETTERS

He Gives the Correspondence That Led to His Restoration.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S PROMISE

The Priest to Have the First Good Vacancy in This City—Mgr. Satolli's Part in the Affair Explained.

At the celebration of the fifty-eighth anniversary of Dr. Edward McGlynn's birthday, in the Murray Hill Lyceum, last night, Dr. McGlynn made public for the first time the correspondence which took place between himself, Archbishop Corrigan, and Apostolic Delegate Satolli at the time he was deposed.

The celebration was presided over by Sylvester L. Malone, and by the side of him and Dr. McGlynn sat Dr. Henry Carey and M. M. Rorty. Most of those present were members of Dr. McGlynn's old congregation, at St. Stephen's Church. When Dr. McGlynn mentioned a promise which Archbishop Corrigan had made to put him back in New-York City soon as it might be convenient, the very large crowd which was present went wild with delight. Dr. McGlynn was applauded throughout his address. Dr. McGlynn spoke as follows:

"My dear friends, your gratitude to God finds perfect echo in my heart, and your manifestations of affection and confidence touch me deeply. This great devotion of yours but stimulates me to labor and pray the more that your wishes for my ministry may not be disappointed. You have not been misinformed as to the action and promise of the Archbishop. In December last I wrote to the Archbishop a letter, in which I said:

"When the Holy Father, in a gracious audience, affectionately confirmed with the Apostolic benediction the already happily completed act of my reconciliation, he also manifested an earnest desire that I should resume the exercise of my ministry in my native diocese. The Apostolic Delegate has assured me of your sincere wish for a perfect reconciliation and renewal of friendship with me, and I cannot forget the earnest letter, conceived in the same spirit which you were moved to write to me from Jerusalem, after pouring out your soul in prayer for me, as you said mass at the tomb of our Lord. I answered that letter in the same spirit and with a solemnity of feeling brought on by a then recent illness that had seemed likely to be fatal. It is with a similar earnestness of feeling, and after fervent prayer, that I write this letter very respectfully to beg you to make good your assurance to the Apostolic Delegate, and to gratify the wish of the Holy Father and my own, by restoring me to my interrupted work, in which it is my earnest desire to labor in priestly zeal and sanctity of life for the glory of God and the good of souls.'

The Apostolic Delegate just then came on a visit to New-York, and the Archbishop conferred with him on the subject of my letter. The Delegate promised then to communicate with me on the matter, and promptly wrote me a letter in which he said:

"The answer of Monsignor, the Archbishop, will be, I hope, such as will render unwontedly joyous for many the festival of good will which is approaching, and such as will console the heart of the venerable and aged Pontiff and Father, who is afflicted not a little by past discords, wishes them ended."

I received very soon afterward a direct answer from the Archbishop, inviting me in very kind language to call upon him, and promising to endeavor to arrange matters to our mutual satisfaction. I called upon him promptly, and he received me very kindly, saying that he desired to do the very best that he could for me. He proposed as the best he could do for the present, to make me pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Newburg, and he promised to call me to fill the first vacancy in New-York that should be suitable and in opportunities for usefulness fairly equal to the place which I had held for so many years. The Archbishop very graciously added that he supposed that I should like to have a settlement completed before Christmas, and he promised to try to bring this about. With extraordinary alacrity he completed the arrangements, so that the next day, Dec. 22, I was able to telegraph me the fact of my appointment. The rest is already public.

In concluding his address, Dr. McGlynn said that he was made rector of St. Stephen's Church thirty years ago. After the address many of those present engaged in dancing until a late hour.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A new retiring board has been detailed at Fort Logan, Col., composed of Col Henry C. Merriam, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Benham, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Augustus A. De Loffre, Surgeon; Major Charles C. Hood, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, Adjutant, Seventh Infantry, Recorder. Chaplain W. H. Scott will report for examination.

—Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Governors Island, N. Y., to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ten-inch disappearing gun carriages, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

—Transfers in the First Artillery.—Lieut. John W. Ruckman, from Battery F to Light Battery K; Lieut. John P. Wisser, from Light Battery K to Battery F.

—Leaves of Absence.—Major John Egan, First Artillery, two months; Col. W. H. Bell, Subsistence Department, one month's extension.

Walsh Association's Festival.

The John J. Walsh Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, of which Terrence F. Mooney is President, held a festival yesterday afternoon and evening at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. From the time it opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon till the dancing ceased late last night, it was estimated that more than 10,000 persons passed through the gate.

The features of the festival were athletic events, dancing, and speech making. A mile bicycle race was won by James Walsh, in 2:52. Thomas J. Stewart ran a 100-yard dash in 0:11 2-5. Bernard McCormack won the fat man's race in 0:16 4-5.

Speeches were made by Thomas J. McManus, James J. O'Gorman, John Crow, Daniel Gleason, James Hogan, T. C. O'Sullivan, and Peter J. Doolan.

PRICES FOR COAL ADVANCED

It May Go Still Higher This Fall—All the Railroads Have Combined Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—The anthracite coal situation seems to be rapidly working out its own salvation, and what the coal Presidents failed to accomplish after numerous conferences and fierce and disastrous cutting of prices is being brought about by the increased demand for coal and reinforced restriction in production caused by the prolonged drought.

Following the advance in tidewater prices made last Monday by some of the larger anthracite companies, another advance was made to-day by the Reading, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and other companies.

The new prices went into effect at once, but from present indications are but temporary, and may be still further advanced next week.

The advance is an increase of from 15 to 25 cents per ton over the prices of last Monday, and from 25 to 50 cents over the prices prior to that time. In addition to the increased tidewater prices, the Reading also orders an increase in its time and city prices from 15 to 40 cents per ton, which will go into effect Oct. 1.

The new prices are as follows: Broken, $2; egg, $2.40; stove, $2.50; chestnut, $2.15.

The present city prices are: Broken, $1.85; egg, $2; stove, $2.25; chestnut, $1.85.

The tidewater prices, which went into effect to-day are as follows: Philadelphia—Broken, $2.90; egg, $3.30; stove, $3.40; chestnut, $3.05. New-York—Broken, $3.15; egg, $3.55; stove, $3.65; chestnut, $3.50.

It is expected that prices will be still further advanced in the very near future, as the demand is heavy and the supply, especially of certain grades, very limited.

Some of the companies find it impossible to fill their orders in certain sizes. Particularly is this the case with the Reading, which, notwithstanding that it has 120,000 tons stored in this city and thousands of tons at other points along its line, is practically barren of egg and stove coal.

Much the same difficulty confronts the other companies.

President Harris of the Reading said today that the coal situation is rapidly adjusting itself, and that he looks for still higher prices.

FRIEND'S TRIBUTE TO UNCLE DAVID GRAY

A Kindly, Genial, Shrewd Old Man, Whom Everybody Liked.

From The Utica Herald, Sept. 21.

Uncle David Gray, one of the most upright and highly esteemed citizens of Oneida County, died at his home in Marcy last evening at 8:22 o'clock. He had been failing for a long time, the troubles incident to old age bearing hard upon him. His life was despaired of several weeks ago, but he rallied and his friends hoped that he might recover a measure of health. Then another acute attack came, and it was soon apparent that he could not live much longer. He became unconscious at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and his life ebbed slowly during the day. The end came easily and peacefully, as befitted one who had lived a long and good life.

No man was better known in Oneida County than Uncle David, and every one who knew him was his friend. He came of sturdy Scotch parentage and was born in the town of Deerfield, July 21, 1809.

During his early life Uncle David was a schoolmate of the late Gov. Seymour, Justice Ward Hunt, James Watson Williams, and John H. Edmunds, in the old Utica Academy. His reminiscences of these gentlemen's boyhood life were always interesting. He was a Whig until 1856, and later joined the Republican Party, which sent him to the Legislature in the Fall of 1879 by a majority of 593. At the Capitol Uncle David was introduced as the author of the famous legend, "Fair play and half the road—no errands done." He was made a member of important committees and became a general favorite with State officers, legislators, correspondents, and other prominent men.

The measure championed by Uncle David which gained him his greatest renown in the Legislature was that to make apple barrels of a uniform standard. The question involved was whether an apple barrel should hold 100 or 106 quarts. Uncle David had dealt with produce all his life and was thoroughly familiar with the question. The measure was opposed by members from the fruit-growing sections of Wayne, Niagara, Monroe, and other counties. When first introduced the measure was temporarily defeated by the adoption of an amendment that apples be sold by the pound, but later the bill triumphantly passed both houses. It failed to become a law because Gov. Cornell refused to sign it.

Time never lessened Uncle David's cheerfulness and activity. To the last he kept a young heart and carried enthusiasm into all his

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JOHN WINTHROP'S THIRD WIFE

WOMEN OF COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY TIMES: MARGARET WINTHROP. By Alice Morse Earle. With fac simile reproduction. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Margaret Winthrop whose eventful life has furnished the motive for this very entertaining volume was the third wife of that John Winthrop who played so important a part in the founding of New-England, and of whom John Fiske writes: "He was a man of remarkable strength and beauty of character, grave and modest, intelligent and scholarlike, intensely religious, and endowed with a moral sensitiveness that was almost morbid, yet liberal withal in his opinions and charitable in disposition. When his life shall have been adequately written, as it never has been, he will be recognized as one of the very noblest figures in American history." There is, naturally, not so very much that Mrs. Earle can do toward presenting a rounded view of this "spiritual brother of Raleigh and Bacon" in her narrative of Margaret Winthrop, which is not a biography nor yet a history, but what we may call a "newsy" picture of the life of the times in which John and Margaret lived. Nevertheless, the judiciously chosen extracts from John Winthrop's letters give a most engaging impression of him in his character as husband, a rôle which he played with indefatigable persistence, a fourth wife succeeding Margaret, who for twenty-nine years had done her wifely duty with praiseworthy devotion. The only fault in her to be discovered by the correspondence is her failure always to date her letters—a matter of some import in those days of slow carriage.

It was to the house at Groton Manor, home of the Winthrop family, that John Winthrop brought his wife, Margaret, in April, 1618, and there she spent the first quiet years of her married life, filling her time with "homespun duties and cares," among which Mrs. Earle describes the soap-making, flax-cleaning, wool-cleaning, the filling of the stillroom with herbs and decoctions, the candle-dipping, and the spinning and weaving. John Winthrop, at that time practicing the profession of law, was obliged to be "much in London and on the circuit," and the letters that passed between them during their frequent separations speak their most complete confidence in each other, and Margaret humbly writes her "most sweete husband" that she does see his great love and care of her "which doeth more and more knet" her affections to him, and she prays God she may "walke so as I may be worthy of all your loves."

Sterner demands than those of the housewife's conscience were presently to be made upon the "modest and faithfull spouse." It was the time of strange taxation, of enforced loans, of the corruption of the "flountains of Learning and Religion." Charles I. had entered upon his turbulent reign, and the exodus of the Puritans was soon to follow. When John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and sailed for New-England in 1630 he was obliged to leave his wife behind. "We cannot form any judgment," writes Mrs. Earle, "of the difficulty, the struggle, it must have been for John Winthrop to make this final decision to come to the new colony. He not only had to wound his strong affections by parting with his wife and family, but he had to stake his fortune, and his way was made harder by conflicting advice from timid friends."

Robert Ryece, whom he had urged to join him in the enterprise, wrote timorously: "The Church and Commonwelthe heere at home hathe more neede of your beste abylytie in these dangerous tymes than any remote plantation, which may be performed by persons of lesser woorthe and apprehension, whiche I coolde shewe, yf I had tyme to thinke upon dyversities of reasons which mighte be produced." He finds time enough to warn him of a thousand "shipwrackes" which "may betyde," of the possibility of "bewtifull hopes" being "sett before" his eyes to "allewer" him to danger, that plantations are for "yonge men, that can endure all paynes and hunger," and that if, in his youth, he had been acquainted with navigation, he might have promised himself more hope in this "long vyadge," but that as it is, he can hardly hope but to have his task miscarry. Altogether, we can hardly imagine a more discouraging adviser to an adventurous man. Very different is the brave tone of Margaret's counsel: "My good husband, cheare up thy hart in the expectation of God's goodnesse to us, and let nothing dismay and discourage thee; if the Lord be with us who can be against us; my grefe is the feare of staying behind thee, but I must leave all to the good Providence of God." To this John Winthrop responded:

"My swecte wife, I received thy most kinde lettre and blessed be our good God that giveth us still cause of rejoicings in the news of each other's welfare, and of those which are deare to us; and blessed be God, who hath given me a wife who is such a helpe and incouragement to me in this greate worke, wherein soe many wives are so greate an hindrance to theirs; I doubt not but the Lorde will recompense abundantly the faithfulnesse of thy love and obedience, and for myselfe, I shall be ever mindful of thee, and carefull to requite thee."

There is a plenty of evidence that John Winthrop kept this promise, and his loving heart must many times have rejoiced that Margaret was not with him during the first bitter year of his residence in New-England. Every one knows the story of privation before the little colony was able to conquer the virgin land and provide shelter and maintenance by the work of their hands. But before Margaret Winthrop sailed from old England, bringing with her the little daughter, born after her husband's departure, things had very much righted themselves and she had never, writes Mrs. Earle, to endure the sufferings of the women who preceded her—those poor women, who, "at low-tide gathered clams and mussels from the frozen beach," and "eking out their waning cornmeal with ground nuts, acorns, and scant fish." Unhappily the Governor's little daughter died on the voyage, and his pleasure at reunion with his wife was darkened by this sad event, as well as by the word that was brought of the death of his son Forth—"a noble and interesting youth, just out of Cambridge, where he was contemporary with Milton."

Mrs. Earle gives us the almost superfluous assurance that Margaret's life in Boston must have been an active, laborious, overfilled one, but rejoices that some of the cares she had in England were impossible in her new home. The Governor abjured liquor, "drinking ordinarily water," so there was little beer to brew, and for many years hemp, wool, and flax were not forthcoming. She had a plenty of servants to help her, and "we know," says Mrs. Earle, "what manner of maids they were—God-fearing, east county, English country-women—respectable, I am sure, and possibly of very decent birth, for in that day the daughters of well-to-do farmers went into the families of friends and neighbors as 'help,' and were even in that day called help, but were termed servants also, for neither the name nor calling of servant was then in disesteem."

At this point Mrs. Earle swerves from the actual fortunes of the Winthrop family in order to picture their surroundings, the neighbors upon whom they depended for social intercourse, and the events they shared in common with the other settlers. These were, as we cannot too often be reminded, a noble stock upon which to base the intellectual life of a new country. "It has been said," writes Mrs. Earle, "that the life of these early settlers, especially of the wives, was intolerably dull. Margaret Winthrop's life was certainly stirring, for we must remember that she saw everything that happened in the little town—too much, perhaps. The courts met at her house, foreign visitors came there, and Indian Embassadors there held meetings and sent tribute of wampum, scalps, and more gruesome spoils. Foreign ships came in at the foot of the street, bringing rich stores and sometimes strange gifts—once an 'aligarto' for the Governor. The church was under her very eyes, and, alas! the stocks, cage, and whipping post. Near her was the market in State Street, and not far away the first Post Office."

The early settlers had not forgotten the ways of England, and were as magnificent as their condition would permit, this outward garb of show being, as Mrs. Earle comments shrewdly enough, "to the Englishman the proper garb of eminence and worth; and as he had an habitual and universal quality of reverence, (which his descendants lost when they became native-born Americans,) and as the comparatively large body of military, (often 1,500 men,) drilled by officers who had seen service in the Low Countries, afforded plenty of material to make a dignified showing, I feel sure that the New-England holidays of Margaret Winthrop's day were, on the whole, notable and impressive gatherings."

Interesting and brilliant as Margaret's New-England life may have been, however, it did not strongly appeal to all of the friends and kinsmen she left in old England. Mrs. Earle writes of one Lucy Downing, Margaret's sister-in-law, that she never wanted to come to New-England, and before she yielded to the pressure in favor of her emigration she wrote some very excellent letters to Gov. Winthrop, setting forth her arguments against it. Among these is the absence of colleges, which she deplores for her boy's sake, saying that the establishment of one such institution of learning would make her "goe far nimbler to New England"— and Mrs. Earle notes that on the 28th of October of the same year the General Court of Massachusetts agreed to give £400 toward a "schoole or colledge." Thus was born Harvard, to meet, it may have been, one young English lad's requirements. Certainly, George Downing, the "perfidious rogue" and "most ungrateful villain" of Pepys's diary, attended it promptly and was "second on the list of the first class of graduates in October, 1642."

These were the times also of Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomians, whom, it will be remembered, Gov. Winthrop opposed. Mrs. Earle gives a very lively account of the bitter strife engendered in the young colony by Mrs. Hutchinson's religious views—an account differing in tone from that given by Mr. Fiske in his "Beginnings of New-England," the sturdy philosopher writing with no little relish of the "very bright and capable," if "somewhat impulsive and indiscreet, lady" who as early as 1636 dared to give "transcendentalist lectures" in Boston! We cannot look for too progressive views from the kindly, pomp-loving Governor. It was not given him to perceive the virtues of women "lecturers" and women authors. We find him writing of one poor little Colonial bluestocking:

"The Governour of Hartford upon Connecticut came to Boston and brought his wife with him (a godly young woman and of special parts) who was fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding & reason which had been growing upon her divers years by occasion of giving herself wholly to reading & writing, & had written many books. Her husband being very loving & tender of her was loath to grieve her; but he saw his error when it was too late. For if she had attended to her household affairs and such things as belong to women, & not gone out of her way and calling to meddle in such things as are proper for men whose minds are stronger, she had kept her wits and might have improved them usefully & honorably in the place God had set her."

Were good John Winthrop living to-day, there is no question as to what his attitude toward the suffrage question would be. Mrs. Earle quotes in full Gov. Winthrop's description in his "History of New-England," of Gov. La Tour's arrival, and comments amusingly upon Winthrop's mortification at his failure to display due formality in his reception of his guest.

The details of what is known in Massachusetts history as "The Impeachment of Winthrop" are given, and his subsequent losses, misfortunes that called forth the love and sympathy of many who had opposed him. When we finally reach the point where the gracious wife passes from the scene of New-England's earliest youth, we feel that she has earned her place in history at the end of her fifty-six years of active and devoted service. She stands, according to her biographer, "the emblem and personification of one of the purest types of womanhood, the Puritan wife and mother." The fac simile reproduction in the front of the book of one of her letters to her husband shows a neat and careful page, filled with prayers and love—and undated.

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MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Sept. 28, 1895.

ARNOLD AND PATER—THE FUNCTION OF CRITICISM AT THE PRESENT TIME.

By Matthew Arnold. Reprinted from "Essays in Criticism." AN ESSAY IN STYLE. By Walter Pater. Reprinted from "Appreciations." In one volume. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 25 cents.

BALZAC—The Novels of H. de Balzac. Edited by George Saintsbury. New Volume—Vol. 4. The Country Doctor, (Le Medecin de Campagne.)

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CROCKETT—THE MEN OF THE MOSS-HAGS.

Being a History from the Papers of William Gordon of Earlstoun in the Glenkens, and told over again by S. R. Crockett, author of "The Stickit Minister," "The Raiders," &c., &c. 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

DOG STORIES FROM "THE SPECTATOR."

Being Anecdotes of the Intelligence, Reasoning Power, Affection, and Sympathy of Dogs, selected from the correspondence columns of The Spectator. With an Introduction by J. St. Loe Shachey. 12mo, cloth. $1.75.

HARRIS—NOTE BOOK ON PLANE GEOMETRICAL DRAWINGS.

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JOWETT—COLLEGE SERMONS.

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LEE—DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLIV.—Paston—Percy. 8vo, cloth. $3.75.

MASTERPIECES OF THE GREAT ARTISTS, A. D. 1400-1700.

Reproduced from the Original Paintings. With Introduction and Descriptions by Mrs. Arthur Bell, (N. D'Anvers.) With 43 Illustrations, including 8 photogravures. Colombier 8vo, cloth. $7.50.

RAPHAEL—A STUDY OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

By Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Henry Ady,) author of "Sacharissa," "Jules Bashen-Lepage," &c. With 8 full-page plates and numerous other illustrations. Imp. 8vo, cloth. $3.50.

SARGENT — A DANO-NORWEGIAN READER.

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SHIPTON—THE HERONS.

By Helen Shipton. 12mo, cloth. $1.00.

STANLEY—STUDIES IN THE EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY OF FEELING.

By Hiram M. Stanley, Member of the American Psychological Association. 8vo, cloth. $2.25, net.

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LITERARY NOTES

—Hall Caine's "Manxman" for a long time ranked second among books of fiction in point of sales, but it is now said to rank first. Another recent book that continues to have wide reading is "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

—In their popular Buckram Series the Messrs. Holt will issue next week "Lady Bonnie's Experiment," by Tighe Hopkins, which is described as "a satirical pastoral, quaint in conceit and leading up to a droll and swift dénouement."

—On the day of publication the large first edition of Conan Doyle's "Stark Munro Letters" was entirely sold by the Messrs. Appleton.

—Miss Lily Dougall, who wrote "The Zeit Geist," "Beggars All," and "What Necessity Knows," has a new novel called "A Question of Faith," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue soon.

—Percival Lowell's Atlantic papers on Mars, which led to an unusually large demand for that magazine, will be issued with additions in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—The reissue of Chambers's Encyclopaedia (sold in America by the Messrs. Lippincott) in monthly volumes, announced in this column a few days ago, does not imply a new edition, in the sense that a revision of the work has been made. Heretofore the work has been sold only in sets, and the purpose now is to enable readers to secure it by purchasing one volume at a time.

—The Messrs. Scribner will add four volumes to their Cameo Series this year. They are Eugene Field's "Little Book of Profitable Tales," Robert Grant's "Reflections of a Married Man" and "Opinions of a Philosopher," and Mr. Stockton's "A Chosen Few," the latter including nine popular short stories.

—George Eliot's "Silas Marner" and Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" will be added to the Riverside Literature Series of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—As already announced in this column, the recent visit to this country of Edward Arnold, the head of the well-known London publishing house, has resulted in the establishment of an American agency in New-York. Mr. H. A. Thompson has been appointed manager, with offices at 70 Fifth Avenue. All of Mr. Arnold's new and standard books, it is said, will be kept in stock, and sold on the usual trade terms. Several important works are now in preparation in this country, and will be announced at a later date.

—Mrs. Wiggin has written for her new book, "The Village Watch Tower," a dedication from which the following is taken: "Dear old apple tree, under whose gnarled branches these stories were written, to you I dedicate the book. My head was so close to you, who can tell from whence the thoughts came? I only know that when all the other trees in the orchard were barren, there were always stories to be found under your branches, and so it is our joint book, dear apple tree. Your pink blossoms have fallen on the page as I wrote; your ruddy fruit has dropped into my lap; the sunshine streamed through your leaves and tipped my pencil with gold."

—In The Educational Review for October will be printed the following papers: "Educational Values," by James H. Baker; "A Modern Liberal Education," by George T. Ladd; "Froebel and Herbart," by James L. Hughes; "Representative Expression in Nature Study," by Wilbur S. Jackman, and "Physical Training in Childhood," by Walter Channing.

—Henri Rochefort is to publish his memoirs "Les Aventures de ma Vie."

—Jean Moréas, the French poet, says: "French poets, who would be laughable if they tried to borrow the temperament of Saxons or of Germans, could not borrow art from these, since there never was a Saxon or a German art."

—The Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques has awarded the Audiffred Prize to Commandant Grandin's book on Conrobert, "Le Dernier Maréchal de France."

—La Revue de Paris prints a new recital by Benedetti of his unfortunate mission to Ems in 1870. He says that M. de Gramont suggested to the Prussian Ambassador a letter, the tone of which gravely irritated King William. M. de Gramont might tell a different story, but M. de Gramont is dead.

—La Revue du Nord tells the history of an old building at Buzancy which the natives name "Mahomet." A nobleman of Champagne, Pierre d'Anglure, was made a prisoner at the battle of Mansurah in Egypt, in 1250. He was released on promise of a ransom to the Sultan, but could not collect the sum exacted and returned to Egypt to surrender himself. Moved by this evidence of loyalty, the Sultan gave freedom to his prisoner on condition that he should build a monument to Mahomet at Buzancy.

—Joseph Texte, a professor of the Sorbonne, has written an essay on "Jean-Jacques Rousseau et les Origines du Cosmopolitisme Littéraire." His thesis is that Rousseau, a Swiss, descendant of a Protestant refugee, predisposed by his surroundings to what ancient Frenchmen called "exotism," was the result of the long effort toward national renovation which was accomplished in France by infiltration of foreign literatures. Rousseau, in Paris, frequented anglomaniacs. He liked Richardson, was haunted by Lovelace, Pamela, Clarissa Harlowe, and Sir Charles Grandison, and learned from Sterne the art of sentimental confession. Thomson, Gray, and Young made him love spectacles of nature, and when he began "La Nouvelle Héloise"—which is, in its qualities as in its faults, an English novel—"Clarissa Harlowe" was at the height of its popularity. The practical merit of Prof. Texte's work is that it may guard young Frenchmen against the protectionist literary policy which critics like Sarcey are trying to oppose to what they are pleased to call the English "obscurities" of the new poets.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles Pelletreau of Ballston Spa, whose story, "Sylvester Romaine," reached a second edition during the year of its publication, has written a new work called "Candles and Scandals," which will be issued first as a serial by The Living Church of Chicago.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HALF A HERO. A Novel. By Anthony Hope. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE ACADEMY SONG-BOOK. For Use in Schools and Colleges. By Charles H. Levermore, Ph. D., assisted by Frederic Riddall. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

AN OLD MAID'S LOVE. A Dutch Tale Told in English. By Maarten Maartens. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

A STUDY OF DEATH. By Henry Mills Alden. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

SNOWSHOES AND SLEDGES. A Sequel to "The Fur Seal's Tooth." Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

WHAT I TOLD DORCAS. A Story for Mission Workers. By Mary E. Ireland. 12mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

WASHINGTON; OR, THE REVOLUTION. A Drama Founded Upon the Historic Events of the War for American Independence. By Ethan Allen. In Two Parts. Part First. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH AND MODERN GREEK LANGUAGES AS ACTUALLY WRITTEN AND SPOKEN. By A. N. Jannaris, Ph. D. English-Greek. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

A KNIGHT OF THE WHITE CROSS. A Tale of the Siege of Rhodes. By G. A. Henty. With twelve illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

JUSTUS VON LIEBIG. (1803-1873.) By W. A. Shenstone. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE HERSCHELS AND MODERN ASTRONOMY. By Agnes M. Clarke. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THROUGH RUSSIAN SNOWS. A Story of Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow. By G. A. Henty. With eight illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE HUGUENOTS AND THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES. By Henry M. Baird. With maps. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50 the set.

THE HISTORY AND REMARKABLE LIFE OF THE TRULY HONORABLE COL. JACQUE. (Commonly called Col. Jack.) By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George A. Aitken. Illustrated. Two volumes. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per set.

A MAD MADONNA, AND OTHER STORIES. By L. Clarkson Whitelock. 16mo. Boston: Joseph Knight Company.

FRAIL CHILDREN OF THE AIR. EXCURSIONS INTO THE WORLD OF BUTTERFLIES. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

AT WAR WITH PONTIAC; OR, THE TOTEM OF THE BEAR. A Tale of Redcoat and Redskin. By Kirk Monroe. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE PREACHER AND HIS PLACE. The Lyman Beecher Lectures at Yale for 1895. By Rev. David H. Greer, D. D. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LE NABAB. Moeurs Parisiennes. Par Alphonse Daudet. Abridged from the ninety-seventh edition and annotated by Benjamin W. Wells, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

NO PROOF. By Lawrence L. Lynch. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

AIM HIGH. Hints and Helps for Young Men. By William M. Thayer. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

WOMANHOOD. Hints and Helps for Young Women. By William M. Thayer. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

SHAKESPEARE'S KING HENRY VIII. With Preface, Glossary, &c. By Israel Gollancz. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF HAMLET. With Preface, Glossary, &c. By Israel Gollancz. 45 cents.

TO THE READERS OF "COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL." An Answer. By Gen. John Beatty. Columbus, Ohio: S. K. Donevin. 25 cents.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. W. L. McMillen of Louisiana is at the Astor.

—Dr. R. J. Gatling of Hartford is at the Normandie.

—Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama is at the Hoffman.

—Baron A. von Schwerin of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—Lieut. Col. W. A. Marye, United States Army, is at the Windsor.

—Gen. R. de Frobriand, United States Army, is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Senator W. L. Sweet of Waterloo, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. James Jeffries of Louisiana, is at the Marlborough.

—C. H. Henry of Boston, and C. B. Nicholson of Pittsburg are at the Empire.

—Ex-Congressman John H. Ketcham of Dover Plains, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, and Charles W. Hackett of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland and Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta, are at the Waldorf.

—Col. William G. Rice of Albany and H. C. Waters, President of the London Bank of Mexico, are at the Holland.

—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, Major A. S. Nicholson, United States Marine Corps, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, N. Y., are at the Albemarle.

A Smallpox Patient from Brazil.

The steamer Wordsworth, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Brazilian ports with eight passengers, had one case of smallpox aboard.

The patient, Charles F. Allen, who was recovering from his illness, was removed to the Reception Hospital.

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MRS. GREY FATALLY BURNED

Actor Jacques Kruger's Daughter Dead—His Wife Was Severely Injured.

Mrs. Eliza Grey, twenty-one years old, daughter of Jacques Kruger, the veteran actor, died last night of burns received earlier in the day in her father's home, 239 East Nineteenth Street. Her mother was severely burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

Mr. Kruger said his wife told him that Mrs. Grey was cleaning a rug in the bathroom with benzine when the explosion occurred. Police Captain Smith, who was at the house within a few minutes after the accident, was informed that Mrs. Grey, who has been in delicate health for some time, locked herself in the bathroom to take an alcoholic bath. The confined vapor became ignited by a lighted gasjet, and the fire resulted.

The women were rescued by William Henderson and Henry Ellmers, employes of the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Kruger said that he could not state whether his wife was fatally burned. She received serious burns on her body and arms, while Mrs. Grey had been burned from head to foot. The actor's flat was almost entirely destroyed by the flames. The damage to the building was $500.

WONDERFUL THINGS DONE BY THE CAMERA

Vast Advance in the Science of Photography in Recent Years.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Photography is the standing wonder of modern science and art. True, the mechanism of the camera has recently been so simplified that a child can "touch the button" and perform the miracle of taking a photograph; yet it may be truly said that late as well as former discoveries in the scientific bypaths of this very important branch of knowledge furnish material for much thought and reflection.

A generation has scarcely passed away since photography was introduced into the United States, and there are many men and women still living who can remember the day when the sum total of the photographic apparatus in America consisted of a cigar-box fitted with a spectacle lens.

In the science of photography, however, as in all other branches of human knowledge, the last half century has wrought wonders, and the result has been magical progress all along the line. In no branch of human thought or action has the progressive, scientific spirit been more pervasive. Self-sacrificing investigators have labored so industriously for "more light," and have been so unselfish in imparting the information thus gained that the reading public has come into the possession of a pretty fair knowledge of the inestimable services that are being rendered to modern science by the photographer's art.

When the present generation was chewing rubber rings and wearing kilts, sitting for a photograph was a more tiresome task than posing for a hair cut or a shave. In those days instantaneous photography was unknown; to-day the camera's sensitive eye catches and retains images of the lightning's flash, "the forked fury of the clouds," and shows every motion of a bullet from the instant it leaves the muzzle of the gun until it comes in contact with the target. In order to take such photographs, the artist must be equipped with special apparatus. Among other things, it is noted that the method of illumination is infinitely more rapid than that given off by the electric spark, the feat being accomplished by throwing light from a mirror revolving 60,000 times per minute, and with an exposure of only one-millionth of a second.

In the estimation of many, celestial photography is more of a genuine wonder than that branch of the art alluded to in the foregoing sentences. During the last two decades—the twenty years which have produced more miracles of invention than did the whole of twenty preceding centuries—a combined camera and telescopic apparatus has been perfected. The remarkable character of this instrument can best be explained by a comparison: The naked eye never sees more than 6,000 stars in the whole of the "azure vault of heaven"; the large telescopes increase this number to 50,000,000, while the combined photographic and telescopic eye catches at a single "look" the images of 160,000,000 twinkling silver points of light.

Sir Robert Ball, the great British astronomer, says that some of the distant worlds, the images of which have thus been caught on sensitive plates, are removed from us by such an immeasurable abyss of space that it would take a beam of light 3,000 years to flash between the two points, and light travels with a speed of 168,000 miles per second. Certainly this is sounding the depths of mystery.

Besides the wonderful apparatus in the list of photographic curios mentioned above, inventors have recently perfected scores of curious instruments, and with them they have obtained remarkable results. One of these is a "photographic gun," which takes pictures of the rate of a dozen a second of any object which the picture-taking "sportsman" chooses to aim at. Another is especially designed for the purpose of automatically taking photographs of rapidly growing plants. Photographs of hop and bean vines thus taken at intervals of sixty seconds show movements in plant growths which the old-time botanists never dreamed of. An English inventor has patented a "photographic transmitter and receiver," which literally sends portraits by telegraph, and another subject of the Queen has perfected an apparatus which actually photographs rain drops at the moment of their formation.

There are thousands of other interesting and curious uses to which the camera has been put, and while we wonder at what has been accomplished by it in the past, we can only wait with a feeling of anxiety for what will doubtless be its more wonderful development in the future.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Author of "A Social Highwayman."—Miss Elizabeth Phipps Train occupied a box at the Garrick Theatre last evening and saw, for the first time, a performance of Miss Stone's successful dramatization of her novel, "A Social Highwayman." Miss Train lives in Sheffield, Mass., and came to New-York yesterday expressly to see the play. She was accompanied last night by her cousin, Mrs. Knight Neftel of this city, and other friends. The house was filled, and the performance was most spirited. The remarkably fine acting of E. M. Holland as Hanby, the valet, is now a subject of town talk.

—German Peasant Actors.—The Schlieseer company of peasant actors, from Bavaria, were passengers on the Augusta Victoria, which arrived in port yesterday. They will make a short tour of this country under the management of Gustav Amberg. They will appear next week at the Metropolitan Opera House. Some of their plays, like "Der Herrgottschnitzer von Ammergau," were made familiar here four years ago by a company of actors from Munich.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 27.—The Burlington's Twin City Express, with 145 passengers aboard, struck a mule on a road crossing near Annada. The train consisted of the engine, baggage car, smoking car, two day coaches, sleeping car, and dining car. The two latter cars were overturned and the other cars left partly upright. James Wilson of Rockport, Ill., fifty years old, was badly injured. Three or four others were slightly cut.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—John Roberts, twenty-nine years old, of Mayfield, was shot yesterday at Benson, Hamilton County. He was one of a hunting party, and was removing rifles from a wagon, when one was discharged. His wound was fatal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The St. James Hotel was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in a lumber room, and had well enveloped the hotel before it was discovered. The loss is estimated at $21,000.

DURANGO, Col., Sept. 27.—The receiving house, Sample Roaster House No. 1, and several smaller buildings of the Omaha and Grant smelter plant were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000.

INGERSOLL, Ontario, Sept. 27.—William Partloe's flour mill, with all its contents, was burned at midnight last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, about $12,000.

STILL TRYING TO TRADE

The Disgraceful Judicial Dicker at Syracuse Not Completed.

JEFFERSON MEN HOLDING THE KEY

The Republican Convention in a Dead-lock—Jockeying That Would Do Credit to an Ordinary Ward Caucus.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—The Republican Convention for the Fifth Judicial District is in a dead-lock over the nomination for the additional Judgeship, and has been throughout the entire day.

The disgraceful jockeying, which was apparent as soon as the delegates came together Thursday, has been continued, and the political game is being played by the county bosses as if there was no such thing as dignity fitting to the choice of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Francis Hendricks and his lieutenants are trying to work Frank H. Hiscock through by hook or crook, and unless some unforeseen combination is effected Onondaga will probably get the coveted honor.

The convention opened in the County Court House in the morning with a large number of lawyers and politicians in attendance. The first vote taken resulted as follows: Herkimer County, 3 for Charles Palmer; Jefferson County, 6 for C. S. Mereness; Lewis County, 3 for C. S. Mereness; Oneida County, 3 for W. A. Matteson and 6 for W. E. Scripture; Onondaga County, 9 for Frank H. Hiscock; Oswego County, 6 for Merrick Stowell. Total: Hiscock, 9; Mereness, 9; Scripture, 6; Stowell, 6; Matteson, 3; Palmer, 3.

There were 36 votes in the convention and 19 were necessary to a choice. After twenty ballots were taken with no change from the first, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When the convention reassembled, sixty-four ballots were taken in all, with several recesses intervening, and the sixty-fourth ballot was exactly the same as the first.

The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Justice Vann this evening gave a reception to the delegates at the Century Club.

Just what the night will bring forth is a question, but it is believed that the delegates from Jefferson and part of those from Oneida will be made to see the advisability of shifting their votes over to Frank H. Hiscock.

Jefferson County has 6 votes and no candidate of its own. Politicians from that county recognize that this puts the Jefferson delegates in a good position for trading. They have been voting for the Lewis County man, because he has but 3 votes. It is said to be their policy to wait until, by some combination, one of the candidates receives 13 votes, and then step in and claim the credit of nominating the candidate. Of course, such action might yield something in the way of a reward for some Jefferson County man at some future time.

LOU PAYN'S PROXY WINS.

W. C. Daley Nominated for Senator from the Twenty-fourth District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 27.—Lou Payn, who was so badly thrashed several years ago by "Tom" Newbold of Hyde Park, against whom he ran for Senator as the nominee of the Republican Party in this district, is running for the Senate again in the Twenty-fourth District, but this time by proxy.

Payn's man, W. C. Daley of Chatham, was unanimously named as the Republican candidate for that office at the Senatorial Convention held in the Poughkeepsie Court House this afternoon.

The editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle, who bolted Payn's nomination, seconded, on behalf of Dutchess County, the nomination of Daley.

Payn occupied a dusty seat high up and back near the wall, where he could sit unobserved and enjoy in his placid way the picture of his old-time political opponents eating crow and trying to look happy.

"Bob" Hunter, Gen. Ketcham's lieutenant in Dutchess County, must have shared equally with Payn the humor of the situation. He had the pleasure of seeing his political rival, State Committeeman Lewis H. Vail, who has been going at Payn hammer and tongs through his newspaper, The Poughkeepsie Star, presiding over the convention and doing his best to help along Payn and his candidate.

Vail's humiliation was complete. He said in his newspaper some time ago that The Star would never support any of Payn's men for Senator. The Star said yesterday that it would support any Republican named for that office.

Dutchess County had two candidates—E. H. Thompson of Millaton, now Assemblyman from the First Dutchess District, and Col. Archibald Rogers of Gov. Morton's staff. It is understood that the Governor, without making any open demonstration against Mr. Payn or Mr. Thomas Platt, let it be quietly known that he preferred a candidate from Dutchess County. He conveyed that intimation to Mr. Fish Thursday from his country home, at Rhinebeck, and telegraphed him to that effect to-day at the Nelson House. Mr. Fish was pledged to Payn, but he did his best to make Mr. Thompson think he would help him if there was any chance for him. When this news got out, the Columbia delegation appeared at snow-white satin badges, inscribed in gold letters, "For Senator—William C. Daley." Editor Platt was the only Dutchess delegate to pin one on his breast.

This move paralyzed the opposition, and when Hamilton Fish called the

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S. Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain. Matinée, 2:00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery. Matinée, 2:00.

BIJOU. Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones. Matinée, 2:00.

BROADWAY. Broadway-40th St—8:30—Princess Bonnie. Matinée, 2:00.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—A Gilded Fool. Matinée, 2:00.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Miss Moulton. Matinée—Raymonde.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.

GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman. Matinée, 2:00.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Sowing the Wind. Matinée.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Love Chase. Matinée, 2:00.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.

HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians. Matinée, 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:15.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée, 2:00.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America. Matinée.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis. Matinée.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD. Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol. Matinée, 2:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	56	68	71
6 A. M.	56	63	70
9 A. M.	57	67	70
12 M.	59	68	71
4 P. M.	64	69	72
6 P. M.	65	65	68
9 P. M.	66	60	65
12 P. M.	64	58	60

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....68.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....64.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....60.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....62.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Cool.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NINE-MILLION IMPROVEMENT.

There is but one opinion among those who have an intelligent interest in the waterway question as to the first thing to be done. The improvement of the Erie Canal contemplated by the nine-million-dollar scheme should be carried out as speedily as possible. The interest awakened by the ship-canal proposition and the discussion which it has excited have tended only to confirm that opinion.

A great ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River is a magnificent project for the future, but the commercial interests that are already clogged by the inadequacy of the present waterway cannot wait for that. There are many questions to be examined and determined regarding its physical and financial feasibility, and it is an enterprise which in the nature of things would require years to accomplish, while the immediate improvement of the present channel would promote rather than retard it.

The Deep Waterways Convention just held at Cleveland, while adhering to the demand for the deepest practicable channel from the great lakes to the seaboard, and one that would permit the passage of lake vessels without transshipment of cargo, "noted with satisfaction" the "movement in the State of New-York toward lessening the cost of transportation to tidewater by improving the Erie Canal." Mr. T. C. CLARKE, in his address before the convention, discussing various proposed routes and improvements, credited to this plan the possibility of reducing the cost of transporting wheat from Chicago to New-York to 2 cents a bushel. Of its substantial advantage for many years to come there can be no doubt, and it would serve to hold for New-York the chief route of water communication from the West to the sea, with all which that implies for its commercial prosperity.

There should be no hesitation in this State about the nine-million improvement which is now before the people for approval. It is the result of years of effort, carried through the Constitutional Convention of last year and the Legislature at the last session, to get it directly to a vote of the people. It only depends upon them now to secure a nine-foot channel, with locks diminished in number and increased in capacity, which will greatly enhance the volume of traffic and lessen its cost. That is the immediate need, and it is pressing, if New-York is to maintain its commercial supremacy, upon which the future of its railroads as well as its other vast and varied interests depends.

The great commercial organizations and business interests of the line of cities from Brooklyn to Buffalo are united in favor of this improvement, and the communities they represent bear three-fourths of the burden of taxation of the State. The benefit would not be confined to them, but would be shared by the remotest rural district in far greater proportion than its slight share in the cost. It is a State enterprise for the benefit of all the people and all the industrial interests of the Commonwealth. The vote in favor of it should be so overwhelming as to leave no doubt about the sentiment of New-York on the question of maintaining to the utmost the efficiency of its waterway now and in the future.

ANNEXATION SUSTAINED.

The Court of Appeals has sustained the lower courts in all the cases affecting the annexation of a part of Westchester County to the city and the treatment of the annexed section in the apportionment of representation. This upholds the action of the City Board of Aldermen in the apportionment matter, and requires the Supervisors of Westchester County to reverse their action. In other words, the newly annexed district, while becoming part of the City of New-York for all purposes of local government and administration, remains in the Twenty-second Senate District as it was constituted when the new State Constitution took effect.

This decision settles two important questions touching the power of the Legislature. That body cannot change the boundaries of Senate or judicial districts as fixed by the Constitution, except after a State census has been taken and in the manner prescribed. But this does not interfere with its power to change the boundary of counties by dividing them, or setting off a part of one and adding it to another, or its power to consolidate cities and towns, after an apportionment has been made. When an apportionment is made by the Legislature, county lines must be observed in forming all legislative and judicial districts, and these districts must remain unchanged until the next regular apportionment, but that does not prevent the shifting of county lines for other purposes in the interval.

This distinction between the limitation upon the power of the Legislature in forming districts for representative and judicial purposes and the freedom of its authority in changing county lines in forming "civil divisions" for purposes of local government is quite clear and logical, and it is now authoritatively established by the court of last resort. It does away with objections to the Greater New-York project which were put forth on the ground that it would change county boundaries and thereby disturb Senate and judicial districts in an unconstitutional manner. It would change county boundaries, but it would not disturb those of the districts, and the power of the Legislature in the matter of consolidating cities is therefore put beyond question.

THE GAYNOR BOOM.

Age does not stale nor publicity wither the infinite variety of Judge WILLIAM J. GAYNOR's candidacy for Mayor of Brooklyn. At great risk of seeming irreverence we have recently been forced to comment upon Judge GAYNOR's declaration that he was in the hands of Providence, and so, of course, liable to a sudden transfer from the bench to the Mayor's chair. The probably unprecedented political situation exposed to view by this remarkable admission as to himself aroused human curiosity, which has not been appeased, but rather whetted, by the news that another and apparently distinct force has commenced to operate on Judge GAYNOR. There was a conference of citizens in Brooklyn the other night held for the purpose of obtaining the Judge's consent to run for Mayor. Our esteemed contemporary The Brooklyn Eagle remarks of this meeting that "it was attended by a few men of sanity, character, and responsibility, who, with the others present, made quite a large assemblage."

The editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who knows Brooklyn as he formerly knew Albany, and has of late come to know the British Isles, may be accepted as an unquestioned authority on the habits, standing, and behavior of his fellow-citizens. Does he mean by his singular description of the Gaynor conferrees that those who were not men of sanity, character, and responsibility were lunatics, reprobates, and fellows of no account? We cannot believe that they let crazy men, criminals, and tramps run loose in Brooklyn to intrude upon political conferences. But what does The Eagle mean? There was plainly something the matter with this Gaynor conference. It was striped like the zebra, a monstrum horrendum—big, maybe, but certainly biform. Had it a tail as long as the possible sequences of its action?

While the unique and variegated nature of Judge GAYNOR's boom arouses an interest of which political sympathy therewith is but a minor component, so largely do amazement and curiosity possess the public mind in respect to it, it is nevertheless evident that not a few Brooklyn gentlemen of considerable wind power are engaged in its inflation.

THE FINANCIAL LEADERSHIP OF NEW-YORK.

We have already called attention to the advanced position taken by the Democratic Convention of this State in advocating the gradual retirement and extinction of the greenbacks and the limitation of legal tenders to gold and silver. We have no wish to attach undue importance to this action. The convention was held for State nominations in an off year, when no portion of the National Government is to be chosen at the elections. The delegates were not selected with especial reference to their views on finance or to the views of those electing them. The financial plank of the platform was simply the declaration of what the Committee on Resolutions believed to be the opinion of the body of the party so far as that opinion has been formed, and a declaration of what the committee believed should be the position of the party. It has no more force or authority than is thus conferred. But this is considerable, and the declaration is significant. It would not have been made had there been the slightest chance of a contest over it in the convention. It may be added, also, that in making it the committee deemed it wise to ignore a suggestion from Senator HILL in the direction of a lift to his favorite hobby of gradual bimetallism.

This is not the first occasion on which the Democratic leaders have planted the party in the State distinctly in advance of the party in other States. It is worth the more attention from the fact that New-York is not a safe Democratic State, and that politicians are always on the alert to attract to their side any appreciable fraction of voters who have particular ideas and are likely to be influenced by them in their choice between the two great parties. The Democrats of the State are fairly in advance in the direction of sound finance for the very simple reason that the people of the State are also in advance. Some of our Western and Southern friends like to say that this is due to the influence of capitalists and "goldbugs," of whom they concede us a very strong contingent. But the men who may fairly be classed in this way do not in reality have much influence in general politics, and do not try to have. They are apt to be too busy in other matters, and they are not apt to see how plainly their permanent interests are affected by party action as to finance. They know little about organized political action or organized opinion, and, like most men with large interests and engrossing occupations, they are rather timid as to matters with which they are not familiar. They know that any one who meddles with business without adequate training and knowledge is pretty sure to come to grief, and they expect a like fate if they go outside of their own range of experience and study. It is safe to say that in efforts to influence party platforms by political agencies the agitators for inflation, for free silver, for that safely fascinating whimsey bimetallism, have expended, in this State, many times the energy and effort put forth by the capitalists, bankers, and great captains of business.

The New-York politicians of both parties follow public opinion in the direction of sound finance, and the Democrats go a little further than the Republicans because they are a little more acute and mentally a little less exposed to confusion than the Republicans. And popular opinion in New-York is favorable to sound finance for the single reason that a larger proportion of the voters of this State than of most others are engaged in actual business which compels them to see that sound finance is essential to their success. Of the subject in the abstract they are probably no closer students than the average voters of other States. But in the concrete they are forced to study it. They know that the great bulk of their own business is done on credit, they know the machinery of banking by which that credit is made available, they know that the greatest practicable certainty as to the payment of every form of debt is indispensable, and they see that uncertainty as to the currency is the gravest and most dangerous source of disturbance. They realize, also, that the currency cannot be left to the regulation of Congress with safety because the members of that body are utterly unfitted to regulate it, being, as a rule, ignorant and prejudiced, and often seeking personal ends inconsistent with the public good. They would think it folly to turn over any branch of their personal business in any degree to the average members of Congress, and it is madness to trust these same members with the management of the currency on which their business depends.

This is the explanation of why the Democratic State Convention is found advocating the gradual extinction of Government legal-tender currency. It is simply reflecting the profound desire of a great business people to be rid of the meddling in their business of an ignorant and incompetent body.

ATLANTA AND THE NEW SOUTH.

The Atlanta Exposition is above all else an exposition of the new industrial South, which is as yet scarcely thirty years of age. All the minor and specific exhibits that are to be seen there are mainly of interest as they conduce to an understanding of the change that has been wrought since the close of the war in the temper and disposition and habits of the Southern people. This is by far the most impressive demonstration in that kind that has ever been afforded. There was, a few years ago, an exposition called international at New-Orleans. But the chief attractiveness of New-Orleans then as now was not in its novelties, but in its antiquities. Men do not resort to it, not even on the occasion of an exposition, for its novelties, but for its antiquities. They go there, as THACKERAY went, to behold and consider "a quaint old France lingering on the shores of the Mississippi."

But the City of Atlanta is itself a product, and one of the most impressive products, of the temper that has produced the new South. That spirit has now for a full generation been at work, ever since the disappearance of the institution which, more than any other cause, more than all other causes combined, has hindered the transformation of the South into a modern community, and still, so far as its effects and traditions extend, leaves the Southerners a peculiar people. In the year of LINCOLN's election to the Presidency the population of Atlanta was under 10,000. It is now nearer seven than six times as great. Before the war was over, the sleepy Southern borough that it was and that it had been since its incorporation as a city, in 1847, was in effect effaced by the advance of SHERMAN's conquering army. The fact renders the existing city more valuable as a product and illustration of the new South, just as the impressiveness of Chicago at the time of its World's Fair was greatly enhanced by the fact that the city really dated but from the fire of 1871. In the case of the Southern capital, the war left it a tabula rasa, to be inscribed by the future. The bustling, thriving modern city which the visitor to Atlanta sees today is the work of a generation of freedom.

The city which is the scene of the exhibition is thus its most valuable exhibit. But all accounts agree that the express exposition does very great credit to the commercial enterprise, as well as to the discretion and good sense, of the Southern men of business who have had it in charge and have brought it to the very fortunate and promising condition which it now presents. It is in its purpose, and it should be in its effect, a notification to the rest of the country and to all the world of the immense natural resources which the South has, yet undeveloped, or very partially developed, and waiting for their full development an influx of labor from more populous regions and of capital from richer regions. One would not expect, and one does not find, such an exposition of refined and complicated industries as may be seen in many older cities, and in some that are newer. He sees rather what an enormous mass of material there is awaiting the establishment or extension of these industries. The exposition is at bottom an invitation to mankind to assist in the development of the resources of the South.

The South itself, the new South, will take its share in the development of those resources—for the new South is that part of the Southern people, old and young, who have passed from what HERBERT SPENCER calls the state of militancy to what he calls the state of industrialism. The old South was distinctly in the former state. Slavery inflicted no worse blight than in making labor contemptible and idleness honorable. The new South has outgrown this delusion of the old, but it remains true that the South is less attractive both to capital and to immigration than regions far less favored by nature in respect of soil, of climate, and of natural resources. It behooves the men of light and leading in the new South to inquire into the causes of this reluctance to seek a land so favored by nature; and if it appear that it is the survival of some relics of the "state of militancy" of the old South that deters immigration, to do all in their power to extirpate those remains.

THE NEW CHALLENGERS.

Those London journals which so gracefully predicted that no more contests for the America's Cup would occur, since it was plain that the Americans meant to keep the cup, by fair means or by foul, must be having some trouble just now explaining things to their own satisfaction, to say nothing of that of their readers; for the fact is that never has there been such a crop of challengers since the cup was won as has sprung up since the failure of the last series of races. Worst of all, it is now intimated that the owner of the Valkyrie—which, according to the British theory, was the swifter vessel, but was robbed of the victory she would have won by the injustice of committees and the malicious mischievousness of excursion steamers in the pay or the interest of the American yacht—may trust himself and his boat once more to the perfidious and tricky Yankees.

This makes challenges enough to give us an annual match until 1898, by which time we may expect enough more to last out the century. It is interesting to note that the reconquest of the cup has become not only a British, but an "imperial," question, and that a West Australian proposes to compete as soon as a challenger of Canadian origin is disposed of. We have had some experience with Canadian challengers, coming with Canadian-built craft, and have found them extremely easy. A Canadian challenger with a British-built craft is another matter, though really there is no reason to apprehend that the designer of the Satanita will succeed when the designer of the Thistle and the Valkyries has three times failed, or that it will be necessary for a patriotic syndicate to build another boat next year.

In 1897 it may be a different matter. Our Australian friend evidently means business. He has plenty of money, and he is in consultation, he announces, with four yacht designers, whereas most owners find even one a little excessive. But we rather like Mr. HERBERT MOIR, mainly on account of one sprightly and sportsmanlike remark. "Any water," he observes, "that is good enough for Defender is good enough for me." This sentence is an excellent text for some of the writers of the London sporting press, and might even be profitably meditated by a noble Earl.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS A CENTURY AGO.

Mr. PAUL L. FORD contributes to The Political Science Quarterly—the Columbia College review—a most interesting and enlightening study of the events preceding the adoption of "Pennsylvania's First Constitution." The paper was originally prepared for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the members of that highly respectable body must have felt in listening to it a certain consoling appreciation of the fact that the "fathers" in their day were the prey to a kind and amount of politics quite as confused and in some ways quite as ignoble as that from which their descendants suffer so keenly and patiently.

In brief, the paper is a clear, succinct, and vivacious description of the methods by which the leaders of the "radical" or "popular party"—at no time a distinct majority of the electorate, and probably a minority of the whole population—succeeded, first in breaking down the Government under the control of the Conservatives, and then in framing a new Constitution, under which the first Assembly was found powerless to act, until finally "the paralysis of all Government in the State compelled the Continental Congress to interfere," declaring Philadelphia under martial law. The State Government was not finally organized until the expiration of five months, and was never fully recognized by the larger part of the people. The methods described embrace a curious combination of intrigue, sharp practice, and intimidation. The force of the radical party was in the interior regions of the State. They were early and earnestly in favor of the Declaration of Independence and of a democratic State Constitution, though curiously lacking in respect for the rights of the majority. Their leaders were energetic, audacious, often reckless and sometimes unscrupulous. They were, as Mr. FORD finds, in alliance with the New-England and Virginia delegates in the Continental Congress, to whom independence was the prime object and the means not too nicely considered.

The following is the summary with which Mr. FORD closes his paper:

"Thus it was that National independence and a democratic Constitution were voted in the Keystone State. To accomplish their purposes the New-England and Virginia delegates struck down in turn GALLOWAY and DICKINSON, the ablest men of the State, (as later they tried to strike down FRANKLIN and MORRIS,) and aided to power a set of men of far less reputation and ability. The price paid is hard to compute. The division in the State had far-reaching results. It prevented WASHINGTON from receiving the full aid of the most important State of the Union at Long Island, at White Plains, and in the campaign of the Jerseys. It alienated the richest city and the best grain and beef region from the American cause. It made Tories of many, and rendered Howe's eventual occupation of Philadelphia almost the occupation of a friendly country. It so weakened the Government of Pennsylvania that for months, at the most critical period of the war, it not only was powerless to aid the Continental side, but had actually to rely on the Congress for support. It created a lawlessness in the people that led to riots and confusion equaled in no other State, to the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line, the driving of Congress from Philadelphia, and the later civil insurrections. Finally, it built up a powerful 'popularist' party, opposed to commerce, to sound finance, and to Federal union, that for many years hung like a dead weight on all attempts tending to advance those measures."

If it be true, as ex-Congressman FINERTY asserted, that he and the other vehement persons who have been holding a National Convention at Chicago this week, "are the friends of every enemy England has, and the enemies of all her friends," then the question arises as to what may be the relation of the FINERTY and his associates, and the great army he is about to raise, toward these United States. So far as known, this country and Great Britain are not at war with each other, and the feeling which exists between the two Governments is that which is commonly called friendship. It may not be particularly cordial, and certainly is not effusive, but, as international amity goes, there is no doubt of its reality. Therefore do we shudder to conclude, either that the Chicago conventioners have declared hostilities, open, desperate, and to the last ditch and to the last contribution that can be raised, against the land whose hospitalities they are at present enjoying, or else that the ex-Congressman, more voluble than veracious, was talking nonsense, which might excite more indignation if it aroused less amusement. Friends and enemies of England there are, and enough of each, just as there are friends and enemies of Ireland, but there is also reason to believe that no sensible men, Irish or other, are going to allow a blatherskite like FINERTY to define for them just what constitutes the distinguishing marks of any one of the four classes.

With public opinion, common sense, and the law for supports, to say nothing of big iron posts, Mrs. GROH's fence will doubtless stand for a good long time, and Banker WOLFF, sitting in the dim but probably irreligious light that will reign in his now famous "extension," may, just possibly, arrive after a while at the conclusion that the practical, as well as the spiritual, advantages of life are best and most surely attained by those who respect the rights of others as fully as they claim their own. Mr. WOLFF's mistake was in trusting to an ancient maxim. "One can do what he will with his own," he quoted to himself, and, quite sure that the yard behind his house was his, went ahead and built in it the structure which has since made Ninety-first Street resound with recriminations and injunctions. Of course, it is lamentable for neighbors to disagree, but when they do, it is delightful to have somebody settle the case justly and sensibly, as Justice BARRETT's decision settles this one. He, at least, is all right. As for Mrs. GROH, we are a little dubitant. Suppose the banker had fallen in with her propositions to cover two back yards with extensions, instead of one. The result would have injured more people than suffer at present. That, however, is a minor matter. The important facts are that substantial justice has been done, and that an attempt to gain a discourteous, if not unfair, advantage has been reproved and, in a measure, foiled.

ART NOTES.

—The art display at the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association this year is much above the average, judging from the criticisms of the press of that city. A daintily bound and handsomely printed catalogue of small and convenient form has been issued, that might well be taken as a model for our own exhibitions, in lieu of the formidable and unwieldy books so frequently issued. Nearly half a hundred attractive half-tone illustrations are given after works shown, and convey an excellent idea of the painting besides being agreeable souvenirs of the artist's efforts. The painters of the "Glasgow School" are receiving much favorable comment. Sales are as yet only moderate, but it is hoped that by the end of September picture buyers will begin their homeward flight, when more business will in all probability be transacted at the exposition. New-Yorkers are largely represented, prominent among them being E. A. Bell, Irving R. Wiles, Carleton Wiggins, R. A. Blakelock, C. T. Chapman, C. C. Curran, Elliott Daingerfield, Herbert Denman, C. M. Dewey, Swain Gifford, Childe Hassam, W. H. Howe, Bolton Jones, Henry Mosler, J. F. Murphy, Leonard Ochtman, T. Robinson, E. E. Simmons, and D. W. Tryon.

—Knoedler & Co. show at their gallery, on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, a special exhibition of work by a Dusseldorf painter, little known in this country, named Walter Petersen The collection consists mainly of portrait sketches in oil, pastel, and black and white, of Bismarck. Mr. Petersen possesses a strong academical foundation, draws and models with firmness and certainty, and has great facility. It is quite evident that he has in each case caught an admirable likeness and secured it by a few simple, direct touches of his brush and pencil. In color he is not so successful, inclining more to conventional German methods, with a tendency to blackness. There is a brilliant little landscape study of a mountain side, a bold and vigorous funeral procession, and a souvenir of Watteau, charming in spots and dainty as to the heads of some of the women, but lacking in the ensemble of decorative qualities in which the master Frenchman excelled. The work is all interesting, however, and the painter is evidently a man of strong artistic personality.

—There is now on exhibition in the Art Building in Montague Street, Brooklyn, an oil painting by the late Hubert E. Delorme, a French artist who died a year ago last May. It is entitled "The Blacksmith," and represents the interior of a blacksmith's shop, with the smith at his forge. The work has been shown at the Salon in Paris and in various American cities, where it has attracted no little attention.

—Howard Helmick has been commissioned to paint for the Georgetown University eight portraits of Presidents of the institution. But two of these officers are living—the Rev. Patrick Healy and the Rev. James Doonan—and they will give the artist sittings.

—Eva Withrow, a California artist, has recently completed for the First Unitarian Church of San Francisco a portrait of the Rev. Horatio Stebbins.

The Times First in Syracuse.

From The Kingston Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES astonished the people of Syracuse and the delegates to the Democratic State Convention on Tuesday by circulating that paper on the streets of that city soon after 8 o'clock in the morning. The work was done with a special train on the Central Road, which made 67.32 miles an hour. The whole distance traveled was 300 miles.

Will Play Burglar Never Again.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The victim of a plucky maidservant lives in Bangor. It is said that, having failed to impress on her the need of locking the doors at night, he determined by impersonating a burglar to frighten her. But when he put his plan into execution, she seized him by the threat and pummeled him severely before he could establish his identity.

THE EXCITEMENT OF ANTI-RENT DAYS

An Old-Time Lawyer's Reminiscences of Lively Court Scenes.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"When I was studying law down in New-York State forty years or more ago," said the Judge, between the puffs of his after-dinner smoke, "the 'anti-renters' were stirring up a great excitement. You've read about it. Almost all Delaware County and other lands in the most fertile part of the State were held by farmers on ninety-nine-year leases. These leases were made back in Colonial days, in order to get the land settled, the settlers paying a barleycorn, or perhaps a few cents a year, to the owners as rental. Well, these settlers and their descendants went on and cultivated the lands, built houses, and handed them down to their children, and by the time the leases began to expire they had no idea but that their farms and homes belonged to them; and so, when alleged owners came from the city with proofs a century old, they refused to pay the new high rentals, and when the Sheriffs tried to evict them, they resisted with guns and killed a few officers.

"Well, Sir, the State tried to convict them of murder, and popular feeling ran high against the State, and so there was a great fight up and down through the courts of Central New-York. In those days Sam Gordon was one of the most brilliant lawyers at the New-York bar. A tall, powerful, handsome fellow, with a clear head and a sharp tongue, he never went into a fight to lose. He sympathized so strongly with the anti-renters that he gave up all his other practice and resigned his seat in Congress to come home and defend them, and he did it so well that not one of them was convicted.

"By and by the State got tired of being beaten, and took a change of venue in one of the most important murder cases, on the ground that public opinion in that part of the State made it impossible to get a just verdict. There were great preparations for this trial, which was to take place in Troy. The State was determined to convict its prisoner, and never were greater lawyers engaged in any criminal trial in this country. The Prosecuting Attorney of the State was no less distinguished a man than Amasa J. Parker, and the chief of the counsel whom he employed to assist him was John Van Buren, then in the zenith of his great power. And Sam Gordon wound himself up to the keenest fighting pitch to resist such a great array.

"At about this time my chief sent me down to New-York City on business, and told me that it would be a good thing for an aspiring young lawyer to return by way of Troy and see that trial. You may imagine I was glad of the chance. I found the whole town excited and the courtroom crowded, some of the best lawyers from all over the State watching the fight. Almost from the start it settled down to a legal duel between the two great advocates. Van Buren was a son of President Martin Van Buren and a much abler man than his father ever was. He was over six feet in height, and powerfully built, a light-haired, blue-eyed, handsome blond. Every morning he came to the courtroom dressed in a fresh suit of immaculate white duck, which was then the Summer fashion. Gordon was fully as large and handsome, but dark and swarthy—as black as John A. Logan—and he was always faultlessly dressed in black broadcloth.

"Well, the trial went on for several days, with sharp skirmishes now and then between these two. Finally, one hot afternoon, when we were all sweltering and fans were going like mad, there was a sudden explosion between them, and before any one could tell which was the aggressor we saw fists flying at each other across the table, and black and white were hopelessly jumbled.

"Of course it was all over in a few seconds. The bailiffs rapped for order, the courtroom grew as still as death, and the Judge fined the delinquents $100 each and ordered them to jail for twenty-four hours. In the midst of the breathless hush that followed, Sam Gordon deliberately rose to his full height and faced the Judge. Slowly and sonorously, as though speaking under the sentence of death, he said: 'The sentence of your Honor is entirely just; in accepting it I have but one request to make.'

"'State your request,' said the presiding Judge. Not a paper rustled, every head was bent forward, every ear strained to catch the low, clear, solemn, trumpet-tones of Gordon's answer:

"'That we may both occupy the same cell.'

"That courtroom went wild—you never heard such a roar. The bailiffs rapped for order, but there was no order. The Judge himself gave in and laughed, and he finally remitted the imprisonment and adjourned court.

"Yes, Gordon cleared his client, as usual, in spite of the State's lawyers; and the whole anti-rent question was afterward settled by a compromise, which conceded the ownership of the land to the farmers."

Blunder of London Times Atlas.

From The Saturday Review.

The Times has made a bad blunder in its atlas with reference to frontiers on the east of the Upper Mekong—a blunder calculated to prejudice rights which, as Lord Salisbury intimated last week, both France and China are inclined seriously to minimize. Mr. W. J. Turner wrote to The Times of Aug. 30 to point out that the trans-Mekong section of Kiang Kheng has been colored as French. But The Times does worse even than afford the French evidence, on the authority of the latest British atlas, that we had no right to send troops to Mongsin. It shows the whole of Kiang Hung to the east of the Mekong to be outside the British and Chinese frontiers, and perpetrates the further absurdity of putting the name only on the east side of the river. Again, the fact that the eastern frontier of Kiang Hung has never been very precisely laid down is no reason for leaving the whole eastern half of the province a sort of No Man's Land. To confound this confusion, the article on the question printed in the same issue as the "corrected" map omits a negative, and so makes it appear that China has power to cede Kiang Hung and other territory to a third party without the assent of the British Government. It is not surprising that M. François Deloncle has seized upon The Times atlas as proof of the validity of French claims right up to the frontier of Yunnan.

Walking Backward Cure for Headache

From The Boston Journal.

An apostle of physical culture says that an excellent and never-failing cure for nervous headache is the simple act of walking backward. Ten minutes is as long as is usually necessary to promenade. It sometimes, however, requires more than ten minutes to walk at all, if one is very "nervous." But it is not understood that it is necessary to walk a chalkline. Any kind of walking will do, provided it is backward. It is well to get in a long, narrow room, where the windows are high, and walk very slowly, placing first the ball of the foot on the floor, and then the heel. Besides curing headache, this exercise promotes a graceful carriage. A half hour's walk backward every day will do wonders toward producing a graceful gait.

The Star as the Emblem.

From The Syracuse News.

A happy thought is the selection by the Democratic State Committee, for a party emblem, of a star. The star is immeasurably preferable to a device of beast, bird, or fish. It is simple, and beautiful—a light to the wayfaring, pure, and lasts forever. Eagles die, and the Republican Party, which, like the old Federal and Whig Parties, is an ephemeral organization, fitly chose that bird as its emblem. But the star goes on twinkling for ages. Clouds sometimes obscure its light, but it is there just the same, and when the clouds move away, the brilliancy of its light reappears undimmed. The Democratic Party is indeed the Star party—and it will play a star engagement this Fall.

The Democratic Excise Plank.

From The Binghamton Leader.

This is a plank upon which any intelligent and reasonable man can consistently stand. It recognizes the principles of personal liberty and home rule, and it also recognizes the obligations that people are under to pay tribute to the sacredness of the Sunday. While it declares for opposition to sumptuary laws, it does not express approval of a Sunday traffic, but commits the Democracy of the State to a policy under which the people of the different cities will determine in how far, if at all, a Sunday traffic is necessary to meet a reasonable public demand.

The Times's Record Breaker.

From The Troy Times, Sept. 25.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES displayed plenty of enterprise yesterday, when it ran a special newspaper train from New-York to Syracuse in record-breaking time. The train established a new railroad record by covering the distance between Albany and Syracuse—146.34 miles—at a speed of 67.32 miles an hour. The astonishment of the people of Syracuse at having a New-York paper delivered at their homes at the breakfast hour was only equaled by the astonishment in newspaper and railroad circles. THE TIMES is deserving of the many congratulations showered upon it for its enterprise.

BRIEF BAYAMESO BATTLE

One Thousand Rebels Under Perequito and Perez Beaten.

PONTOON SERVICE ON SOUTH COAST

Duke of Tetuan Opposes the Reactionary Policy of Romero Robledo and Adopts Views of Martinez Campos.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Guantanamo says that Col. Canellas's column on Wednesday surprised a camp of about 1,000 rebels under Gil Perequito and Perez at Bayameso.

The rebels fled after a brief fight, leaving on the field five killed and a quantity of arms. The Government troops had four wounded. A small column is pursuing the fleeing rebels.

Cable dispatches from Madrid give additional information as to an extension of Admiral Bereager's pontoon service to a part of the south coast. The new locations are La Caleta, Baitiguira, Puerto Escondido, Guantanamo, Rio Limones, Guanito, Niguero, Vicana, Guyabal, Junco, Yaguabo, and Santa Maria.

Lieut. Col. Sotero and Capts. Porrua and Villapot of the Cienfuegos Volunteers have been decorated for distinguished bravery, receiving the Red Cross of the Military Order of Merit.

In Madrid, in political circles, many rumors are current regarding the Canovas Ministry. Romero Robledo, Minister of Justice and Mercy, who has been an enemy to a liberal policy in Cuba, has found a formidable adversary in the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of State. It is admitted that the Duke of Tetuan is in perfect accord with the liberal views of Martinez Campos.

As already stated in these dispatches, Romero Robledo has sought to impose his will on other Ministerial departments, particularly as to the Colonial policy in Cuba. He has gone to the length of requesting that the two Lieutenant Generals who may be named to assist Gen. Martinez Campos may be of his naming. This persistent disagreement between Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, and Romero Robledo, may lead to a reconciliation between the Canovistas and Silrelistas. Changes in the Canovas Cabinet are impending. The Premier wishes Señor Elduayen to accept a portfolio, but the latter prefers being President of the Senate. A Cabinet crisis is in the air. The Liberals will use the Cuban issue as a main lever in attacking the Conservatives. Señor Sagasta and his supporters will oppose all reactionary measures.

At an early date the Government will make an official statement regarding the revolution in Cuba. It is affirmed that, at the latest, it will terminate in May next. Sept. 16 the Ministry in Madrid agreed on a policy with that end in view, and, if necessary, the troops now in Cuba will be reinforced by 150,000 to 200,000 men.

Col. Carreo of Madrid says that the moderate policy represented by Martinez Campos inspires all with greater confidence than "the policy of extermination recommended by badly advised people."

The Madrid newspaper, El Imparcial, in referring to the cost of the army in Cuba, fixes present expenses at $1,500,000 per month, adding that when the active campaign begins, in the dry season, with nine brigades, (November to May,) the monthly expenses will be $3,000,000. At present the outlay for quinine alone, for the troops, is $50,000 monthly.

All Cubans loyal to Spain appreciate the action of the Duke of Tetuan in his indorsement of "El Pacificador de Cuba," a title applied to Captain and General Martinez Campos. The latter enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes in Cuba.

SPRINGER'S WASHINGTON CALL.

There Is No Warrant for Sensational Rumors on His Mission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—There does not seem to be the slightest foundation for the sensational inferences drawn from the presence in Washington at this time of United States Vice Consul General Springer of Havana. He has not been summoned here to confer with the State Department as the preliminary step to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurrectionists, nor for any other purpose.

Mr. Springer is a citizen of Maine, who has held his present position since 1870. He is on his regular leave of absence, and before returning to his post of duty he called upon Assistant Secretary Adee to confer about business matters, none of which, however, had to do with the political troubles of the island.

After this visit was over, Mr. Springer called upon Secretary Olney to pay his respects, remaining with him less than five minutes.

AFFAIRS IN SANTIAGO DISTRICT.

Baracoa Surrounded by Insurgents, and in Peril of Starvation.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 18.—Official reports from Guantanamo say that on Sept. 16 a Spanish column attacked the rebel camp Piedra, between the Felicidad and Rio Sew, occupied by 800 insurgents, under Leader Gil, and killed eight rebels before driving them from their position. Three Spanish soldiers were wounded. When the Spaniards took possession of the rebel camp they found several explosive shells buried, but they were dug up before any damage occurred.

It is reported here that Antonio Maceo is moving toward the Villas with 6,000 cavalrymen. Another rumor is to the effect that José Maceo is dead of heart disease, but the report is not credited. The Government is very silent in the matter, whereas if the report were true it would be published officially with much rejoicing.

The recent recruits from Spain are not likely to be of any material benefit to the authorities. Of those who arrived a few days ago many have died, and numerous others are in the hospitals. Six succumbed to yellow fever within twenty-four hours of their landing here. Those of the recruits who are yet able to move about the streets are, because of their uncleanliness and drinking habits, likely to be in hospitals or graves within a short time.

From Baracoa come reports showing that city to be in a state of siege, and threatened with extinction. The insurgents do not allow anything to enter from the outlying districts, and if the city is not burned out, its inhabitants stand a good chance of being starved out. Sept. 14, the rebels broke the aqueduct and burned the costly elevators which were recently built.

Many business men with their families have left Baracoa and come here to stay. One of them reports a dastardly double murder on the streets of Baracoa, a few days ago. A soldier loaded his gun, and without any known cause deliberately fired at a Corporal, killing him instantly. Another soldier, who was with the Corporal, was also shot and killed.

CAVAIGNAC'S COLONIAL ARMY.

Premier Ribot Promises the Government's Reply at Next Session.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Premier Ribot addressed the Budget Committee to-day on the subject of the proposal of M. Cavaignac relative to the establishment of a colonial army. He said that provisions for the formation of such an army could not be included in the provisions of the present budget. The Government was considering the matter and would make a statement at the next session.

Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, opposed M. Cavaignac's scheme for a reduction of the Nineteenth Army Corps. He said that the Supreme Council of War concurred in his opinion on the subject. Premier Ribot declared that if the Budget Committee approved M. Cavaignac's proposals it might be advisable to ask the Chamber of Deputies to revoke the committee's decision.

After the ministers had departed the committee decided to reduce the forces of Zouaves and Algerine tirailleurs by 3,000 men each. M. Cavaignac intends to propose that the marine infantry and native colonial troops be merged into a colonial army, which shall be increased by 10,000 other troops, and utilized in Madagascar and the Soudan.

RIO GRANDE COMMANDER RESIGNS

Political Friends of President Moraes Call a Caucus to Agree Upon an Amnesty Measure.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, Sept. 27.—Following the suggestion of the Brazilian War Minister, Gen. Galvao has resigned his command of the federal troops in the Rio Grande.

The political friends of President Moraes, wishing to avoid his resignation, have called a caucus of leading Senators and representatives to agree upon some amnesty measure.

FOR THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Great Preparations for the Ceremony Already Making at Moscow.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a letter from its Moscow correspondent saying that great preparations are already being made for the coronation of the Czar in the Spring, as outdoor work is impossible during the Winter.

The Government has allotted 6,500,000 rubles and the municipal authorities have voted 500,000 rubles more for a proper observance of the occasion. The competition to secure houses is keen. One Embassy has offered 20,000 rubles for the rent of a house for a month during the ceremonies.

NAPHTHA IN BAKU DISTRICT.

Extraordinary Production of a Spring Discovered This Month.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The Transcaucasian Railway between Aug. 12 and Sept. 12 carried 11,386 cistern wagons from the Baku district, of which 8,328 cisterns belonged to the Naphtha Industrial Syndicate. A new naphtha spring was discovered Sept. 9.

This spring threw out 500,000 poods daily at the outset, between Sept. 13 and Sept. 20 1,000,000 poods a day, and for each of four consecutive days subsequently 1,500,000 poods, the fluid jetting to a great height.

JATAAY NATIVES PUNISHED.

Seven of the Mutineers Tried by Court-martial and Executed.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The death of the commander of the mutinous native troops at Jataay, in the Sulu Archipelago, who was killed recently by his men, has been avenged by the crew of the Spanish cruiser Marques del Duero, who engaged the mutineers on the Borneo coast, whither they had fled.

In the engagement eighteen of the rebellious soldiers were killed, and the rest were captured. Seven of them were tried by court-martial and executed.

SALE OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

Good Market in London for Sound Fruit, Not for Small Peaches.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The sale of California fruit brought over by the steamer Paris at the Covent Garden Market to-day was marked by good prices all around. Peaches averaged 8s. and grapes 5s. 6d. a case. Pears of the Easter Beurre variety brought 12s. a box, Hardy's 14s., and Duchesse 16s.

The market was good for sound fruit, but small peaches were not wanted. The remaining part of the consignment will be sold Monday.

A MOSLEM MOB AT ANTIOCH.

Ten Armenians Killed or Wounded in Guarding a Church.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from the Bulgarian town of Varna, on the Black Sea, to The St. James's Gazette says letters have been received there from Antioch, Syria, saying that a mob composed of members of the Moslem populace raided an Armenian church and destroyed the altar.

Ten Armenians were killed or wounded while resisting the attack of the Moslems.

Two British Ships Noted as Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British ship Star of Austria, Capt. Russell, from Santa Rosalia, March 25, for Swansea and Falmouth, and the British ship Lord Spencer, Capt. Leahy, from San Francisco, April 9, for Queenstown, long overdue at their respective ports of destination, have been given up for lost.

Sympathetic Letters to the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 27.—The Voce Della Verita says that the letters and telegrams of sympathy received by the Pope on the occasion of the recent Italian fêtes, commemorative of the entry of King Victor Emmanuel into Rome, contained over a million signatures.

Troops to Relieve Gen. Duchesne.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—L'Echo de Paris says that reinforcements from the Island of Reunion will join the column which will be sent to relieve Gen. Duchesne's troops in Madagascar after the French troops, under that officer, have occupied Antananarivo.

Death of the Corean Minister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The State Department was to-day advised of the death in Korea, from cholera, of Ye Sung Soo, Korean Minister to the United States. The Minister had been absent from the United States about one year.

Warships on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Great Britain at length appears to be in earnest. She has now five warships on the Yang-tse-Kiang, and four more ships will join them on Saturday."

Testimonial from Crispi's Friends.

ROME, Sept. 27.—An album containing the signatures of 40,000 citizens of all classes has been presented to Signor Crispi as a protest against the personal attacks that have been made on the Premier.

Death of a Favorite Clown.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Harry Payne, the actor, is dead. For many years he took the part of clown in the pantomimes at the Drury Lane Theatre.

Earthquake Shocks in Zante.

ATHENS, Sept. 27.—Earthquake shocks were experienced on the Island of Zante yesterday, but no damage was done.

Game in Vermont.

From The Boston Herald.

Game in general is reported to be uncommonly plentiful in Vermont. The conditions for the growth of young birds have been more than usually favorable, and they are said to be large and plump for this season of the year. The game upon which Vermont sportsmen chiefly rely are partridge and woodcock. Reports from all sections of the State indicate that partridge are plentiful. The protected deer are multiplying rapidly in the State, and are seen in almost every town, and oftentimes herding with the farmers' cattle, and even coming home with the cows at night. These are petted when they will permit it, and many have become quite tame.

Herbert K. Brookfield's Funeral.

Herbert K. Brookfield, the son of William Brookfield, the Commissioner of Public Works, who was killed at Old Forge, N. Y., Wednesday by the falling of a tree, will be buried to-day. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 516 Madison Avenue.

He was in his sixteenth year, and was the youngest of Mr. Brookfield's five sons. He was a very bright boy, and his death is a source of great sorrow to many friends of his own and his family.

He was in the woods when death overtook him, and had been watching the work of felling the tree which crushed him.

Labor Candidates for Senatorships.

Nominations of candidates for State Senators were made as follows last night by the Socialistic Labor Party: Tenth District—Gustave Naumann; Seventh District—Robert Glaser; Twelfth District—Hermann Miller; Fourteenth District—Otto Wegener; Eighteenth District—Richard Morton; Nineteenth District—C. E. Thompson; Twentieth District—Aaron Henry.

NOT FOR A UNION TICKET

Mr. Lauterbach Sees No Use for It from a Republican View.

PLATT MEN CONFIDENT OF CONTROL

Think They Have Sufficient Majority to Control the County Convention—The County Chairman's Review of the Situation.

Republicans of the Platt stripe looked over the results of Thursday night's primaries and came to the conclusion yesterday that they were in control by a sufficient majority to prevent the County Convention from taking any steps in favor of a union ticket in this city if they so desire.

If Chairman Edward Lauterbach knows anything about it there is to be no union ticket. He does not want any, and he thinks talk of making one is useless from a Republican standpoint. His reasons for this are two, which are, as he expressed them yesterday, as follows:

"There is nobody to unite with, and it is not advisable for Republicans to help break down their own party by giving their aid to independent organizations."

Mr. Lauterbach was not one of the guests invited to the luncheon given by Charles Stewart Smith at the Lawyers' Club on Thursday. He does not take this as any intentional slight, although he jokingly spoke of the fact yesterday as indicative that the organization of which he is Chairman is not taken into account in discussing the possibilities of a union ticket.

Mr. Lauterbach discussed the possibilities and probabilities of a union ticket with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I do not see the desirability of a union ticket," he said. "In the first place, there is no one to unite with. The German-American Reform Union is knocking at the doors of Tammany Hall, and the other Democratic organizations which claim to be opposed to Tammany do not amount to enough to make it worth while to give them serious consideration."

"There is the State Democracy," said the reporter.

"Where?" replied Mr. Lauterbach, "where is it? Somebody point it out. Show it to us."

"The O'Brien Democracy," suggested the reporter.

"Yes, the O'Brien Democracy," said Mr. Lauterbach. "I know all about that. I have seen Jimmie. I know about his organization, and also the Steckler Democracy. Now, putting them all together, it does not seem that they have strength enough to count.

"I do not believe it is wise for the Republicans to deliberately help build up an independent organization which will hurt the party more than it will help it in a State and National election, to say nothing of local considerations.

"That is not the way to strengthen the party organization. The proper way is to let all these independent anti-Tammany organizations know that their only hope of defeating Tammany Hall is to join the Republicans."

"You are irrevocably opposed to a union ticket, then?" asked the reporter.

"I see no advantages to be derived from going into a union," Mr. Lauterbach replied. "I think the County Convention to be held next Thursday will settle that question."

The County Convention will be held Oct. 3. The Republican Senatorial District Conventions will be held Tuesday, Oct. 8, and the Assembly District Conventions to nominate candidates for Assembly will be held Wednesday, Oct. 9. The date for the latter has been changed from Sept. 10, the time originally named in the call.

Notwithstanding Mr. Lauterbach's protests against a straight ticket many Republicans believe the county machine will favor a fusion. A conference of the Platt leaders was held two or three days ago at John Reisenweber's place, in West Fifty-eighth Street, at which this question was pretty thoroughly discussed. George W. Wanmaker, Jacob M. Patterson, ex-Commissioner Charles H. Murray, Abraham Gruber, Cornelius Van Cott, and a few others are said to have participated. The conclusions reached have been kept as nearly secret as was possible.

One story is that a union ticket was favored, provided Mr. Platt's terms could be carried through. The basis of trade which is wanted is said to be this: "Mr. Platt will give places on the judicial ticket to the State Democracy in exchange for support for the legislative ticket to be named by the Platt machine."

The present open talk by Platt leaders in favor of a "straight" ticket is said to be put forth for the purpose of securing the most advantageous terms, as a shrewd Yankee horse trader finds imaginary spavins in a horse he wants, while he is driving a bargain.

BRINGS A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Court Case Against Platt Men Results from Thirtieth District Convention.

The factional quarrel among the Republicans in the new Thirtieth Assembly District, which resulted in two conventions for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, has been transferred to the Harlem Court, and Magistrate Kudlich will investigate a charge of perjury made by Ambrose O. Neal against Frederick Ellenberg, Jr., and E. E. Wetherell.

Messrs. Ellenberg and Wetherell were in the Harlem Court yesterday in answer to a summons for their appearance issued on the application of Neal, who was represented by Lawyer Julius M. Mayer, the Republican leader in the new Twenty-third Assembly District and the counsel to the Excise Board. Abraham Gruber, who represents Ellenberg and Wetherell, was not present. Neal is a Brookfield man, and Ellenberg and Wetherell are Platt men.

According to the statements of Neal, on which he bases his charge, the Republican Convention in the Thirtieth District for the election of delegates to the State Convention was held on the night of Sept. 12 at 169 East Eighty-sixth Street. There were seventy-two delegates to the District Convention.

The delegates assembled in the hall shortly before 8 o'clock, and at that hour Adolphus Reiman, a Platt man, and J. B. Slattery, a Brookfield man, mounted the platform simultaneously and called the convention to order. Instantly there was great confusion. Reiman and Slattery struggled in vain to be heard, and the clamor became so great and the danger of a riot so imminent that the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station were asked to interfere.

Reiman left the hall after about twenty minutes of uproar, followed by the Platt men, sixteen in number, leaving fifty-six Brookfield men in possession. Then the convention was organized by the Brookfield men, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Louis H. Bald, Ambrose O. Neal, and Theodore M. Brickner were elected delegates to the State Convention.

On the morning on which the State Convention was to meet, John C. Graham, one of the Brookfield leaders in the Thirtieth District, visited the State Committee rooms, in the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and, looking over the list of delegates to the, it is alleged, that Adolphus Reiman, Thomas Lusk, Melville E. Clinton, and Egbert F. Kroyer, all Platt men, were apparently accredited as delegates from the Thirtieth District. He asked why they were thus accredited, and was told that they had handed their credentials to the committee the night before.

When the convention assembled a formal protest was entered against the admission of Messrs. Reiman, Lusk, Clinton, and Kroyer as delegates, which protest was referred to the Committee on Credentials. At the hearing before the committee a paper, purporting to be a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the convention in the Thirtieth District, was submitted. This paper stated that Messrs. Reiman, Lusk, Clinton, and Kroyer had been regularly and duly elected delegates to the convention, and, it is alleged, was sworn to by Ellenberg and Wetherell.

The paper showed that Ellenberg and Wetherell were respectively President and Secretary of the convention. Neal charged that in swearing to the paper, as alleged, Ellenberg and Wetherell committed perjury. He says that the only convention held at 169 East Eighty-sixth Street on the night of Sept. 12 was the one which elected Collis, Bold, Brickner, and himself as delegates.

Notary Public Killeen said in court yesterday that he had taken the affidavits of Ellenberg and Wetherell to the paper, and that they had acknowledged that their signatures on the paper had been written by them.

Magistrate Kudlich said that it would be unjust to begin the investigation in the absence of Mr. Gruber and postponed the hearing until next Monday morning, paroling the defendants in the custody of their counsel.

To Messrs. Ellenberg and Wetherell were given an opportunity to present their side of the case, but they refused to say one word in the absence of counsel.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN WORK.

Harlem Auxiliary of Republican National Association Meets.

Members of the Harlem Auxiliary of the Woman's Republican National Association held their first meeting of the campaign in the rooms of the Harlem Republican Club, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to arrange plans for the season.

Mrs. Edward Fridenburg, the President, in a brief address, welcomed the members and announced the presence of Miss Helen Varick Boswell, the National Secretary, who represented the association at the Binghamton Convention.

Miss Boswell spoke briefly, reciting many pleasant social experiences attending her visit to the convention, and announced that she would make a formal report at the next meeting.

When the regular business had been disposed of, there was an informal discussion on the excise question. Mrs. Stephen King, Mrs. Edward Carroll, Mrs. Louis Armstrong, Mrs. Philip Case, and Mrs. Frances Park gave short talks, and it was decided to take no definite action until later. The general tone of the discussion was in favor of home rule, but on the question of Sunday opening there were expressions both for and against.

At the close of the meeting, it was announced that regular meetings will be held at the Republican Club every Friday afternoon.

RIGOROUS LAWS AGAINST CORPORATIONS

The South Carolina Convention Proposes Some Drastic Measures.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 27.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the Committee on Corporations reported an article covering that subject in nineteen sections, most of which are wholly novel in the organic law of this State, the old Constitution having touched very lightly upon the regulation of corporations. The first section defines corporations to be all associations and joint stock companies having powers and privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and excludes municipal corporations. Successive sections show the following provisions of general interest:

No railroad, express, telegraph, or telephone company is allowed to make contracts relieving it from its common law liability.

No charter shall be granted by special law except to institutions under the control of the State but the Legislature is required to provide for their organization under general laws and all charters are to be subject to repeal.

Every corporation doing business in the State shall maintain at least one public office in it for the transaction of business and exhibit of the holdings of stock, &c.

All discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation and all charges of higher rates for shorter than longer distances are prohibited.

Any railroad may connect with, cross, or intersect any other railroad.

No railroad or transportation company shall control or consolidate with parallel or competing lines, and juries are to decide the question whether lines are parallel or competing.

The Legislature is forbidden to grant any foreign association or corporation a license to build, operate, or lease railroad lines in South Carolina, but in case of inter-State lines the owners must be incorporated under the State laws.

No general or special law shall be passed for the benefit of any foreign corporation operating a railroad in the State.

The Legislature is forbidden to grant any charter for banking purposes, but corporations or associations for such purposes may be formed under general laws.

Stock watering is expressly prohibited.

The Legislature is required to provide for the election of officers of corporations by the cumulative plan.

Corporations shall engage in no business except that specifically authorized by their charters.

The Legislature is required to pass laws against all trusts, combinations, contracts, and agreements inimical to the public welfare and to prevent abuses, unjust discrimination and extortion, and shall provide for the supervision and regulation of such companies by commission or otherwise.

A railroad commission is established, its duties to be regulated by law, the existing commission to continue in possession of all present powers until otherwise provided by legislation. Every employe of a corporation doing business in the State shall have the same rights and remedies for any injury as a passenger.

An effort was made to incorporate the dispensary law, but this was prevented by an adjournment which was moved by ex-Gov. Tillman.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION COMPLETE

A Big Programme for Next Week—The Bull-fighting Question.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Kentucky editors were in complete possession of the exposition again to-day. After they grew weary walking over the grounds and seeing the show, they repaired to the pavilion and reveled in a Georgia barbecue.

The exhibitors at the exposition have perfected an organization, to be known as the Exhibitors' Association of the Cotton States and International Exposition. Several complaints against evils, real or imaginary, were registered, but the meeting was, all in all, a harmonious one. The association was formed to further the social as well as the business interests of the exhibitors.

Gen. Carlos Diaz Guterdez, the Governor of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, a special Commissioner to the exposition, appointed by President Diaz as his representative, is on his way here.

The exposition is now complete and ready for visitors. Last night, for the first time, it was ablaze with lights. The Woman's Building will be opened with formal ceremonies Monday.

There will be a rich programme next week. The Georgia Bar Association will hold a convention and be addressed by Judge Hornblower of New-York. The National Mining Convention will meet, the Texas and Missouri Press Associations will be here, and there will be two women's congresses.

The Mexican village company will ask the Directors of the exposition for permission to give one of their bullfighting contests. This exhibition is for the purpose of giving the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals an opportunity to decide whether such exhibition would be cruel. There will be no bullfight.

THE LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT

It Will Be Decided To-day Who Shall Have the Kane Cup.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 27.—The golf tournament is not finished. It was not decided to-day who should have the Kane Cup. There will be more playing to-morrow to decide whether it shall go to Robert Pfifer or to Henry May, both Washington men.

William Davis of the Newport Links received the first cash prize of $200, as he won by 16 points over William Dunn of the Shinnecock Links. The other professionals who were in the match were Tucker, Barker, Honeyman, and Norton. The second and third prizes were divided between Norton and Dunn, who were tied, and the fourth prize was awarded to Tucker.

The score was: Davis, 43, 38, 41, 38; Dunn, 44, 44, 45, 43; Norton, 42, 44, 45, 45; Tucker, 42, 48, 51, 45; Barker, 53, 49, 51, 52; Honeyman, 61, 65, 60, 65.

There was much interest in the match between the amateurs for the Kane Cup, especially in the game between Parkman Shaw of Boston and Henry May of Washington. Mr. May won over Mr. Shaw by only one stroke, and that was at the last hole. They were nearly even throughout the second round. A. H. Fenn of Aiken, who won the Robbins Cup, stood a good chance of winning this one also, but had the ill-luck to break his driver while playing with Mr. Shaw, which lost him the game.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James H. Sinclair, associate editor of The Chenango Union, its founder, and for fifteen years one of its owners, died suddenly of apoplexy at Norwich, N. Y., last night. Mr. Sinclair was born in Cortland, N. Y., seventy-one years ago, and learned his trade in the same office with Petroleum V. Nasby. While able to attend to his duties every day, he was yet in poor health.

—The Rev. Dr. Williamson, Professor of Astronomy in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, died there yesterday. He was eighty-seven years old. He joined the staff of Queen's University in 1842, and was its oldest professor. His second wife was a sister of the late Sir John MacDonald.

—Thomas Pogué, Vice President of the H. & S. Pogue Company, one of the largest dealers in dry goods in Cincinnati, died there yesterday morning of heart failure. Deceased was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago.

—Col. D. S. Troy died at his home at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday. He was a prominent lawyer, and President of the Alabama Steamship Association. He was State Senator for Montgomery County from 1878 to 1886.

The critical in Art and Economy are invited to inspect the latest designs in Flint's Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES AT SYRACUSE

Press Dispatches Handled Without Any Cause for Complaint.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—Manager J. E. Bierhardt of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in Syracuse, is being congratulated on all sides for the excellent service he maintained during the Democratic State Convention.

One of the first considerations to newspaper men in a convention city is the condition of its telegraphic facilities, and in this respect Syracuse is not surpassed by any city in the State outside of New-York. The Syracuse office during the convention and the two days preceding it handled 278,178 words, actual count, of press specials. In addition, the two press associations sent through the office 60,000 words, making an aggregate of a third of a million words. The bulk of this matter went to New-York, although considerable went to Brooklyn, Albany, Chicago, and other cities. The operators were at all times up with the correspondents, and often waiting for copy. At no time, either at the office in the convention hall or the main office, were the operators or wires taxed to their full capacity, and it is safe to say that 50 per cent. more matter might have been handled without delay.

Kaime—Lindsay.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 27.—One of the prettiest weddings which ever occurred in this city took place last evening at the Brick Church.

The bride was Miss Harriet Miller Lindsay, eldest daughter of A. M. Lindsay of the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr. The bridegroom was Arthur Kingsbury Kaime of St. Louis, whose family is one of the oldest and best known in that city. Miss Lindsay is a familiar figure in Rochester society. Mr. Kaime is a graduate of Yale, and his attendants were college friends. The couple left for the West and will live in St. Louis.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

Constant effort tending to the highest development of art has touched the Fall Exhibit of Flint's Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d St.

MARRIED.

BROWN—REMSEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by the Rev. Wm. H. Vibbert, Willet Stuart Brown, M. D., to Henrietta Hendrickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham H. Remsen of Jamaica, L. I.

WHITTEMORE—WHITMORE.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, in Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. John Cotton Brooks, Alice Vaud, daughter of the late Frederick H. Whitmore of New-York, to William J. Whittemore of New-York.

DIED.

BROOKFIELD.—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 25, at Little Moose Lake, Adirondacks, Herbert K., son of William and Kate Morgan Brookfield, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock, Saturday, the 28th inst., at his home, 516 Madison Av.

BURNETT.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William A. Stewart, Mary Sophia, wife of the late Charles J. Burnett of Skaneateles, N. Y., and daughter of the late William and Eliza Burgoyne of Charleston, S. C.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, 164th St, east of Boston Av., Saturday, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CARTER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at her residence, 58 West 75th St., Frances M., wife of John M. Carter and daughter of the late William T. Cutter.

Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday morning, Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock.

HUBBARD.—Entered into rest, after a long illness, Huldah H. Hubbard, daughter of Elias H. and Ida B. Hubbard.

Funeral private from the residence of her brother, H. B. Hubbard, 94 South Portland St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 29, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—At Rahway, N. J., Sept. 25, Isaac Francis, son of the late Isaac Wood, M. D., of New-York City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

YALE.—At Meriden, Conn., suddenly, at 3 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 26, Henrietta L. Yale, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral and interment Saturday at Meriden.

New Publications.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
PUBLISH TO-DAY:

Unc' Edinburg.

A Plantation Echo. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated by B. W. Clinedinst. Small folio, $1.50.

Another of Mr. Page's delightful Southern stories is here added to the group that already includes the beautiful illustrated editions of "Marse Chan," "Meh Lady," and "Polly." As in the case of its predecessors, "Unc' Edinburg" has been illustrated by an artist who has been selected for his peculiar fitness for the work.

Cameo Edition. New Volumes.

A Chosen Few. By Frank R. Stockton.

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The Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch.

By W. Henry Green, D. D., LL. D., Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. 8vo, $1.50.

In this important work Dr. Green presents an elaborate and scholarly argument in defense of the Pentateuch against current critical theories, the general discussion covering the entire ground under debate and presenting a mass of evidence going to prove that the faith of the past ages in respect to the Pentateuch has not been mistaken.

The Mogul Emperors of Hindostan.

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Partial Contents: Ten Years of War Correspondence—Moltke Before Metz—The Dark Days of Sedan—Paris in Prostration—The Crushing of the Commune—The Death of the Prince Imperial—War Correspondence as a Fine Art—The Future of the Wounded in War—Distinguished Conduct in the Field—Soldiers' Wives—Soldiers I Have Known—&c.

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"If some authors

SHRINE OF VENUS-ERYCINA

A Journey from Trapani to Monte San Guiliano's Summit.

A PRODIGY'S PEREMPTORY GESTURE

Herdsmen and Shepherds Arabic in Cast of Features, Disposition, and Manner—Hills that Girdle Around Enna.

TRAPANI, Sicily, Aug. 1.—There are two hotels in Trapani. If the traveler puts up for the night at one of them he will wish a thousand times before morning that he had gone to the other. If he be a student of Boswell's immortal "Biography" he may recall Doctor Johnson's pronunciamento: "No man who has wit enough to get himself into jail will go to sea in a ship," and, for the last seven words, will, in bitterness of spirit and sleepless exasperation, substitute, "spend the night in a Trapani hotel." And, indeed, except for the looks of the thing, he would have little difficulty in making himself more comfortable in the Trapani lock-up. But there is no philosophy in dwelling upon the discomforts of traveling. He that cannot endure with patience and good nature an occasional hardship, had best hug his own fire and sleep o'nights under his own cover-lid. As for the landlords of the two Trapani inns—may they make their own beds and be compelled to lie in them! That a worse retribution could befall them it is not in the wit of man to imagine.

Time and the hour run through the longest day or night, and with daybreak came deliverance from the filthy precincts and surprises of an evil-smelling tavern, whose hapless guests are not so sure of feeding as of being fed upon. At the first gray of dawn, on a fine morning, we—an American and his Sicilian guide—found our way stumblingly, yawning, and blinking, down a creaking, winding stairway, to the door of the albergo, where a drowsy, unkempt publican sat at the receipt of customs. To him we paid our reckoning, and, without so much as asking for a cup of coffee, fled from sight of him and his environment, as glad to be gone as were Bunyan's pilgrims, what time they escaped from Doubting Castle.

At the corner of the next street we found awaiting our appearance, a vettura à tre cavalli, a landau with three horses harnessed abreast, like the coursers of a Grecian chariot. Entering the vehicle, we were driven away from the scene of our trials and tribulations, down a narrow street, on which fronted several quaint old Aragonese palaces, so Spanish in appearance that they reminded one of Ronda in Andalusia, and served to recall the fact that Peter of Aragon, in 1282, landed at Trapani, and was hailed as deliverer by the people who had risen under the leadership of John of Procida, and massacred their French oppressors in the reign of terror known as the "Sicilian Vespers."

We paused for a moment at the Cattedrale San Lorenzo, where, by the light of the lamps on the altar of a chapel, we caught a glimpse of a "Crucifixion" by Van Dyck. We passed San Agostino, a curiously decorated Templars' church, entered for a moment the Santa Maria di Gesù, where we tried to imagine that we saw, in its marble frame, over an altar, a "Madonna" by Luca della Robbia. But we were sleepy, consequently little disposed to sightseeing, and hungry. Therefore, we caused our Jehu to draw up his horses at a baker's shop, at which, for forty centesimi, we bought two new-made loaves of sweet, white Sicilian bread. From a fruit stand across the way we selected half a dozen oranges, with ruddy blushes on their cheeks, as rare and ripe and luscious as the Sicilian sun and soil can produce. What more did we want? We were alive, and it was luxury to live on such a morning—the air was tonic enough, had our appetites needed abetting.

With pistol-like cracking of whip which set our three horses a-prancing like the steeds of Diomede, our cocchiere "gave himself to the road." Merrily on we rattled out of town towards the east, to the limits of the city and the foot of Monte San Giuliano, where our road began its upward climb of seven miles. Near by an ancient church, we were aware of a diminutive, uncouth dwarf, who stood by the wayside, holding up a warning hand, as if to bar our further progress. He was misshapen, as twisted as one of the gnarled and knotted Saracinesca olive trees that grew near where he had taken his stand to challenge us.

Peremptory Gesture of a Prodigy.

He evidently knew of our coming. Our driver heeded his signal to halt; indeed, the three horses seemed instinctively to obey the peremptory gesture of the prodigy. His dwarfship nodded good-naturedly, reassuringly to us, who regarded him curiously and not without reverence due to his sudden and surprising apparition. He advanced in silence to the side of the vettura, and, without receiving a word of invitation, or waiting for it, drew himself, baboon-like, by the mere strength of his long, uncanny arms, up to the box-seat, whence he grinned pleasantly over his shoulder, at us, and in a tone of command ordered the cocchiere to give the whip to his horses. And so, we began our journey up the ancient mountain under the care and guidance of as queer and mysterious a creature as ever slaved for an enchanter or cracked jokes for a king in the good old days when dwarfs and other chimeras found their way to courts to grace festivals or dandle cap and bells.

The Sicilian guide, presently, standing up in the carriage, reached out his hand and laid it gently and with marked respect upon the humped back of the amiable monster; then, seating himself again, said to the Americano, in an impressive whisper, "Gobbo! He brings us luck!"

If the reader will have patience while it is explained to him under what circumstances the Americano witnessed the performance of the mystic ceremony above described he may be able to appreciate why this most excellent fooling produced a somewhat weird and, withal, a pleasantly superstitious impression upon the imagination of even so skeptical an individual as a traveler from the New World, where Old World myths and fetiches are alleged to have been long since smiled away by a people that do not like to be reminded that they burned Salem witches only three hundred years ago. The plain truth of the matter is to be summed up in a very few words.

We had set out from a city which Virgil would have us believe was founded by Aeneas and his Trojans, where, as Dante tells us, "old man Anchises," "finìo la lunga etade," died and was buried, where, on his return from Carthage, leaving Dido all forlorn and forsaken, Pious Aeneas celebrated games in honor of his father's ghost, and whence he made a pilgrimage to the shrine of his mother, Venus, on the summit of the mountain named Eryx, after the son of Butes, the mighty wrestler whom Hercules overcame, what time that son of Jupiter drove the stolen herds of Geryon, lowing, along the far Sicilian shore.

In the City of Eryx, on the top of Monte San Giuliano, as the mountain Eryx is called to-day, we had been told, and did verily believe we should find a shrine of Venus Erycina on the former site of a temple of Astarte, Astarte to whom King Solomon's friend, Hiram of Tyre, and his descendant, Dido, Queeen of Carthage, had offered sacrifices on altars whose very stones have ages long gone crumbled into dust. From where we encountered our weird unbidden fellow-passenger we could see the island, the goal in the boat races given in honor of Anchises, and it did not shock our credulity in the truth of Virgil's story to learn that the sailors and harbor men of to-day know the rock only by its modern name of Asinello, id est, "the ass."

On the mountain side before us were ruins, said to be of temples, where altars had once smoked with sacrifices to Baal; where pious Carthaginians had caused their children to pass through the fire, and where Moloch and Melkarte had been worshipped with bloody rites. All this we could believe, for in the blue distance beyond the foothills of Eryx we beheld the mountain where once dwelt Phalaris, him of the brazen bull which annually devoured its hecatombs of human victims. All this we knew or half guessed; and how much was not left to the imagination concerning the city we had set out to visit? If we did not, indeed, enter upon the journey with awe and tremblings, as if we were about to invade the precincts of "high Olympus" itself, we were inspired, nevertheless, by feelings of reverence, for we realized that we were aproaching, had reached, in fact, the border land of the most ancient part of the Old World to which we had ever had the daring and good fortune to find our way in all our wanderings.

What wonder, then, that it seemed to us entirely appropriate and in the natural order of the day's events to be met upon the threshold of our adventure by a messenger from the powers beyond, sent to lead us to the mysteries we might else seek in vain alone and unattended. Therefore, it did not strike us as strange or marvelous when goodman "Gobbo" presented himself to us, as the Cumaean Sibyl revealed herself to guide Aeneas on the shores of Avernus.

In truth, we inwardly congratulated ourselves that the omens were propitious, which we took for granted, seeing that Gobbo was to be of our company. Had he modestly attempted to steal a ride on the rear axle of our vettura, in the company of the two mere human boys who preferred that mode of traveling, we should certainly have made him as heartily welcome as we did to the seat he had claimed and occupied without so much as saying, "By your leave." Gobbo added to the romance and picturesque detail of the pilgrimage. It was charmingly fantastic to let the imagination play around him, especially in such a place. On the highway to the shrine of Venus the sight of him suggested humorous fancies of Bottom and Titania, Beauty and the Beast. He seemed to be a familiar spirit whom we had often met before, in dreamland, belike of whom we had read many times and oft in the dear old but ever new stories of "Once upon a time."

To the Shrine of Venus-Erycina.

At the old Christian church mentioned above, which is erected upon the foundation stones of who knows what pagan fane, our journey to the shrine of Venus-Erycina may be said to have begun. The edifice stands on the shoulder of the most northwesterly point of Sicily; and from this shoulder a neck of land projects a mile into the sea, in shape like a sickle, (hence, from the Greek, drepanon, a sickle, Trepani,) and on this neck stands the city alleged to have been founded, as above related, by Trojans. Drepana, or Drepanum, makes its first appearance, however, in the annals of authentic history in the year 260 B. C., when it was captured and occupied by the Carthaginian Hamilcar Barca.

Eleven years later, Adherbal, sailing from the harbor, which expands to the north of the sickle, met the Roman fleet under Publius Claudius, and gave it such a drubbing, to use a modern sea phrase, that the Roman sailors slept on brambles, until nine years afterward they took their revenge by destroying the Carthaginian fleet in full sight of Drepanum, and so put an end to the first Punic war. The church, called, according to Gobbo, l'Attollarato, founded ages ago, having fallen into ruin, was restored by Queen Mary Caroline, wife of Ferdinando I., the intimate friend and evil counselor of that Lady Hamilton who loved the hero of Trafalgar, not wisely, but too well, and sister of "poor Marie Antoinette."

The elaborate campanile of this venerable edifice bears the scar of a wound inflicted upon it by a Neapolitan cannon ball, fired during an engagement which took place between the soldiers of the last Bourbon King of Sicily and the Garibaldians, in 1860. Nothing in or about the sacred building is more proudly exhibited or held in higher veneration by the parishioners than the stigmata it received in the last war of Sicilian independence. We say "the last war of Sicilian independence" advisedly, for, from the days of Timoleon to the days of Garibaldi, the history of Sicily is one long chronicle of wars successively waged with foreign invaders or rebellions raised against the tyranny of native rulers.

When one remembers what a tyrant-ridden land Sicily has been down to the day the cannon ball was fired by Bomba's mercenaries, and then compares past history with present observation, he cannot but admit that when Garibaldi landed on the island where his name is written in the hearts of a grateful people, a greater hero than even the grand old man of Syracuse made Sicily the battle ground in a holy war for liberty and human rights. The road ascends on the north side of the mountain, and from the foothills a superb view is to be had of the magnificent piano, extending in gentle undulations over all the southwestern corner of Sicily. This vast moorland may not inaccurately be described as an irregular oval, of which the longest diameter stretches northwest and southeast for seventy-five kilometers, from Trapani, on the Terrenian, to Cape San Marco, on the African Sea.

To the north and to the east of the prairie, meadows, and cropland stand isolated knolls and buttes, and behind them again, there rises a range of mountains, the Apennines of Sicily, wherof some of the highest peaks in sight from the plain uplift their picturesque summits from three to five thousand feet above the level of the sea. The boundary of the southern and western limits of the piano, the Field of Hercules, as some ancient geographers call it, is the Mediterranean; and across the blue waters, in the west, far out at sea, rise the bold outlines of Levanzo, Favignana, and the other Aegadian Isles.

These all showed grandly as we looked on them at sunrise, radiant with the colors of the sea and sky, glowing in the rays of coming day. On the coast between Trapani and Cape San Marco are the cities of Marsala, famed for wine; Mazzara, once the Saracen capital of Sicily, and the ruins of Selinus, a Greek city, the destruction of which by Hannibal Giscon, in 406 B. C., has been described already in these columns. Here and there upon the piano appear other cities and towns, each seated on a knoll or rounded hilltop, lending life to the otherwise houseless and deserted plain.

The Fame of Trapani's Salt.

Around Trapani is an area of salt pans, for all the borders of the city are laid out far and wide along the seashore with shallow ponds, into which the sea water is pumped by innumerable windmills, whose great outstretched sails resemble the wings of dragonflies eternally flapping and beating the air as they drink away at the sea like so many horns of Loki. And yet is the ocean never one drop the emptier, and all the fishermen who hereaway take untold myriads of sardines and other small and great fishes have never reason to complain of lack of water to float their nets or wet their deep-sea lines.

Trapani salt is famous all the world over for its savor and saltness, and for curing fish has not its equal in all the world. Moreover, there is great joy in Trapani, where the windmills wave their arms all the more merrily this year of grace, for the reason that the last Congress that assembled in Washington, whatever else it failed or neglected to do or did amiss, admitted Sicilian salt free of duty to the United States.

The boldly surveyed, firmly laid highway leading from Trapani to the City of Monte San Giuliano crawls upward in many curves, and circumbendibuses. Its twistings and twinings may be likened to the coils of "the enormous asp" that, according to Lord Byron, stifled Laocoön in its "long envenomed chain." Forty times or more does this trail of a serpent upon the rock of Eryx double back upon itself, now crawling around the faces of cliffs, gliding along the tops of crag and precipice; now hiding itself in the shadows of gorge and cañon, whence it emerges again to encircle some jutting mass of rock which stands boldly out from the mountain side. So favorable are all the gradients, so well calculated all the curves of this masterpiece of road building, that the ascent may be made in comfort and expeditiously, the horses being able to proceed for the greater part of the distance (seven miles) on a jog trot.

A mile from the foot of the mountain we overtook a pedestrian, whose polite salute and cheery "Buon giorno" prompted us to offer him a seat in our vettura. He promptly accepted our invitation, explaining that he had missed the "poste," which leaves Trapani every day before daylight. When we had made our guest comfortable and had asked him to share our breakfast of bread and oranges, which he, Sicilian-like, politely declined to do, explaining that he never tasted food before noon, especially when starting out on a mountain tramp, we continued on our journey, and soon discovered that we had made a most fortunate and valuable acquisition to our party.

Our companion proved to be Signor Guerreri, Ispettore domaniole, that is to say, the Inspector of Government domain, who was on his way to his official residence in the city we proposed to visit and explore. He was able, by reason of much study of books and documents, and from personal observation, to give us unlimited information concerning the ancient, mediaeval, and modern history of Eryx and its inhabitants, information which is not to be readily acquired by ordinary travelers. What wonder, then, that we congratulated ourselves upon being able to exchange compliments with our guest, who, if not, indeed, a priest of Astarte or the guardian of the Temple of Venus, was no less a personage than the warden of the marches of Mount Eryx. Gobbo had wisely brought us good luck, and so we proceeded merrily and with much pomp and circumstance upward on our journey, having for our guide a most polite and well-informed gentleman, who knew every foot of the way, a very guide book in top boots; a patient, well-posted companion, who answered our many questions about all the sights and traditions of the mysterious region through which we traveled.

Monte San Guiliano stands, as has been said, in the northwest corner of Sicily. Its northern slopes and precipices rise abruptly from the Tirrenian Sea to a height of half a mile. To the eastward a broad valley separates it from the Sicilian Apennines that extend along the north shore of Sicily from the Straits of Messina to Cape San Vito. At its western base Trapani crowds itself between the foothills and the sea. To the southeast, south, and southwest a vast plain extends, fanlike, to the skirts of this mountain haven, a circumference of about fifteen miles, and its configuration bears a striking resemblance to a crouching leopard. It has been the dwelling place of many gods, the resort of many heroes, the stronghold of many warriors. It has been called by many different names. Eryx by the Sicilians and the Sikels; Harucas by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians; Drepanum by Greeks; Eruco by Romans; Gibel-Hamed by Saracens; and lastly, San Guiliano by Normans, who gave it that name, and by which it has been known these last eight hundred years.

Monte San Guiliano's Summit.

On the top of this mountain there has been known, since the morning of history, a city that has changed its name as often as has this mountain. The size of this city, the number of its inhabitants, its wealth, power, and importance have varied through the centuries. From the earliest days of its history it has been an "inexpungable citadel," the strongest fortress in all Sicily, Syracuse alone excepted. Its first battlements were founded, according to one legend, by Eryx, built upon and strengthened by Daedulus, and Aeneas and his Trojans, added to by Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, and Saracens, all of whom so fortified and reinforced its walls and towers that, in the time of the Norman, "William the Good," the Mussulman Ibu-Gloabir declared that the possession of Gibel-Hamed, or as the Normans called it, Monte San Guiliano, carried with it the fee simple of Sicily.

The walls of the city inclosed a delta-shaped space of mountain tops, about half a mile in its longest diameter, and three principal gates, the Trapani Gate, the Gate of the Sword, and the Gate of the Heralds or Ambassadors, gave entrance to the city. Outside of the main walls, further down the mountain side, was a more extensive line of battlements, with towers rising at intervals in its circuit.

The city, therefore, was compassed round about with a double circumvallation of massive and cunningly devised defenses. Within the inner wall was a citadel—an acropolis; and, as within the Acropolis of Athens there was a Temple of Minerva, so, in the precincts of the Castle of Eryx was there a temple dedicated to Venus, Erycina, the protectress and patroness of the sacred city. All these facts we had, by word of mouth, from Signor Guerreri, who, finding us interested and willing listeners, imparted to us much valuable information that we would not have had the time or, perhaps, the patience to seek for in the moldy volumes that lie hidden on the shelves of old libraries in the monasteries and palaces of Sicily.

In this manner, conversing, we shortened our journey and, from time to time, when the road led us out to the verge of some grand promontory, we obtained magnificent views of all the land that lies to the southeast and South of Monte San Guilano.

We could see where, to the south, the plain undulated in prairie-like billows of green, fading to pleasing neutral tints that became blue and mistier as they met the purple sea. To the east the landscape extended to a girdle of encircling hills, so misty in the vast distance that they seemed to rise between vision and imagination. Just beyond the foothills we beheld, among others, the little town of Paceco, its white walls glistening in the sunlight, save where they were mottled by the dark leafage of carruba trees and of the plumes of date palms, which, in the distance, looked like foliage done in antique bronze.

All over the surface of the great map which unrolled and spread out beneath us as we ascended higher and higher up the mountain side were vineyards, orange, lemon, and olive groves, showing in velvety designs, as if embossed on cloth of green; pastures and wheat fields, varied by golden brown pastures, where the land was newly plowed. The base of the mountain was margined with rich fields of crimson peperone and trefolia, all in bloom, and golden senape, mixed with scarlet poppies, lent the vivid hues of rich embroidery to the plain.

Upon the mountain side grew masses of planta-genesta, with its yellow blossoms, such as the Plantagenets of England wore so proudly in their bonnets; and gorse, contrasting so pleasantly with the tender green of sumach, and artemisia and wild asparagus, belladonna, camamilla, ferns in endless variety, flore di mattina—our own morning glories—still asleep, and cyclomen, a world, a sea of flowers, of all colors, odors, all tossed about in wreaths and garlands, as if Prosperine had here, and that very morning, let fall her loveliest posies.

And why not here? For yonder we could see the hills that girdle around the vale of Enna, whence Pluto carried off the daughter of Ceres, the goddess of Spring-time and of flowers, the fairest of the nymphs of Lake Pergusa, a mountain tarn that nestles in the heart of Sicily, under the battlements of the Castle of Enna, known to-day by the name Castrogiovanni. From time to time we exchanged greetings with herdsmen and goat-herds, seated by the roadside, breaking their long fast with coarse dry bread. In hoods and cloaks, "cappotti," they looked more like Berber or Moorish mountaineers than men of European blood. They all carried pottery flagons or "crocks" of classic shapes, in which to mix their wine and water, and wore stivalone, sandals of hide or goat skin, of the same shape and fashion as is shown in ancient sculptures. The same patterns are still worn by the herdsmen of Mount Atlas and the goat-herds upon the mountains of Andalusia, and more remarkable still, by llaneros, who range their cattle on the tablelands of the Andes of Venezuela.

Arabic Herdsmen and Shepherds.

Arab in appearance and cast of features, Arab in disposition and manner of thinking are these herdsmen and shepherds of Monte San Guiliano. At the foot of the mountain we had seen figs as large as ripe plums upon the trees, at a height of 1,000 feet above the plain the trees were but just putting forth their leaves. The air had grown colder, fewer flowers were blooming, and we had lost sight of some varieties that love the warmer sunlight of the plains.

The upper range and cliffs of Eryx are draped with heather, amid which roam flocks of sheep, watched by shepherds carrying long pastoral crooks, clad in sheep-skin coats and trousers, picturesque and picture-inspiring subjects for artists in search of classic models. Such figures were to be seen in the old, old times, when Acestes, guarding his flocks in Eryx, saw with wonder the return of the Trojans' ships from the Lybian shores. For, although the times have changed, the men of Eryx have not changed with them, at least not in dress or their manner of life, if indeed, in habit of thought.

Suddenly we became conscious of a rapid decline in temperature, and while we were huddling ourselves into our overcoats, a sea fog swept round the northwest face of the mountain and enveloped us in a dense white mantle. We lost sight of heaven and earth, and found ourselves alone, wrapped in mystery and silence. A more rapid and complete transformation could not be imagined. The magic of the change was most impressive, not to say awe-inspiring. But a moment before and we were in the world and of it; then, in the twinkling of an eye, the far-ranging vision of mountain, plain, and sea was blotted out; we seemed to be caught up to sublimer heights, to journey on through silent chaos where the earth, as at "the beginning," was void and without form.

As suddenly as it overcame us the fog lifted and was wafted away, the sunlight shone again, and then again the fog. But ere it closed in upon us we beheld, half seeing, half guessing, the figure of a shepherd, looming large and spectral, on a crag that overhung our way. In the glamour of the misty air he seemed to be of heroic proportions, portentous! A Cyclops, belike! That fancy haunted the mind and fed superstition. He vanished, and high above us, as the sun broke through the veil that floated over our heads, we made out, doubtingly, a picture of shining battlements and towers and castle walls, all seemingly upborne on clouds that concealed the peaks and pinnacles of Eryx. For one moment the pageant assumed definite and earthly shape; but, even as we gazed at it, the aerial citadel dissolved and disappeared like the passing of a glorious vision, and the mists, soaring higher, revealed the earth, the sunny plain, the plantations, and the haunts of men.

For one instant we caught a glimpse of the African sea, shining beyond the peaceful land mapped out below, and again the glistening whiteness filled all space, and there remained no trace or vestige of the heavens above or the earth beneath. The effect produced on the imagination by these uncanny transformations was weird and mysterious; it troubled one's sleeping superstitions, bred fancies in the mind, and set one day-dreaming. It was easy to color reason with the tint of fable and persuade ourselves that we had ventured too far and curiously within the boundaries of a charmed and spellbound region, and were made the sport of divinities who resented our approach to their ancient solitary reign. Nevertheless, we held boldy on, forgetful of the vanished earth, ascending to wonders that we knew not of.

As we approached the summit the steep slopes of the mountain side rose to the base of crags and perpendicular escarpments of rock, resembling stupendous walls. This grand effect was heightened by the artificial appearance of horizontal strata, suggestive in form and composition of courses of masonry, laid symmetrically in regular order. Our road followed this cyclopean curtain wall for several hundred yards, and we marveled to see in many places the crest of the mountain, seemingly transformed, rising into masonry of battlement and tower. It was as if the fortifications of the city had been hewn out of the natural stone, so closely did their foundations match and join the surface of the peaks and pinnacles of the mountain, and follow their outline so exactly that one could fancy the work of man's hands rooted in and growing from the everlasting rock.

Finding our way slowly through the fog along the cyclopean ruins, we came to a turn in our road. "Cucchiere" cracked his whip, the jaded horses sprang forward in a final burst of speed, turned to the right, and, smiting sparks from the pavement of a causeway that ascended between two massive bastions, scrambled up a steep bit of road, so steep and slippery, in fact, that the tugging and straining animals sorely tested the strength of their traces and the quality of whiffletrees. We passed beneath the pointed arch of a giant gateway and entered the precincts of the most ancient city in Sicily.

Turning to the right again, into a small square, an irregular piazza, on which were stables, a blacksmith's forge, and a half-ruined "Locanda"—described in guidebooks as the principal inn of the city of Monte San Guiliano—we halted, our steeds panting after their mad gallop up the approach to the gateway, reeking and steaming as if they, too, were creatures of the mist and about to vanish, dissolve into cloud, like the hippogriffs of Atlantis when their master dismissed them to their stables on the peaks of the Pyrenees.

A crowd of muffled and veiled figures, materializing, apparently, out of the mist, gathered around our vettura, curious to know who and what we were; saluted, Il Ispettore respectfully casting searching glances meanwhile at his companions, the stranieri, as if bidding them to stand and unfold themselves. Gobbo clambered down from his seat on the box, opened the door of the landau, and, bowing profoundly, invited us to alight. Seeing which, the silent bystanders did us reverence, thereby, as we were fain to hope, expressing their approval of our presence, and, according to us the freedom of their municipality.

In such state, so attended and so welcomed, did the undersigned American traveler make his entry into the ancient city on Mount Eryx—a city sacred to Venus—Erycina.

WILLIAM AGNEW PATTON.

SAFETY IN THE GREAT MOJAVE DESERT

A Scheme to Lessen the Great Number of Fatalities There.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

The great Mojave desert is no longer to be a trackless waste. The loss of hapless prospectors who have perished from year to year has finally moved the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, which includes within it 20,000 square miles of the desert, to take some action to make it possible for prospectors to travel that arid region in comparative safety.

Recently a number of mining men petitioned that a complete map of the desert be made, showing the roads, trails, and sources of water supply, and a committee was ordered to investigate and report. The result of their investigations has just been made public, and they recommend all that was asked, and more. There are trails and roads leading all over the desert to the various mining camps whch dot that waste of sand, and it is proposed to have maps made, with blue print copies, which will be supplied to desert travelers, with all the landmarks designated, thus enabling them to follow the trails with much less danger of losing their way. But, in addition, it is proposed to establish a system of sign boards and guide posts at intervals along the trails, giving information as to directions and distances, and, more important than all, the nearest point at which water may be found. Nine-tenths of the people lost in the desert die of thirst. Not infrequently their bleached bones have been found within a short distance of the spring they sought. By the new system which is planned, the unlucky prospector will know how far he is from water, and will lay his plans accordingly.

These indices are to be put at such short intervals along the trails that it will be almost impossible for travelers to miss them. But, not to stop at pointing out the trails and the sources of water, new sources are to be developed and the old ones better cared for. Rewards are to be offered to any one discovering new springs or developing any water at points where none is known to exist. Springs already known will be cleaned out and the water protected from pollution by wild animals or by careless handling.

The mining men are intensely interested in the proposed innovation. It is estimated that in the thirty years in which mining has been followed in the desert for not less than $20,000,000 has been taken out, while in that time scores of men have been lost whose lives might have been saved had such a system been in vogue as is now proposed. The desert is now fairly swarming with prospectors, and others will go out as soon as the weather becomes more tolerable.

FEVER DUE TO CULPABLE CARELESSNESS

Cause of an Outbreak of Typhoid in a Chicago Suburb.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Negligence on the part of an employe in the Water Department, it is said, is responsible for a spread of typhoid fever in and around Pullman. Thirty or forty cases have been called to the attention of the Health Department, and a careful investigation brings to light a startling state of affairs. About four weeks ago last Sunday a valve in the pumping station at Hyde Park blew out, and it became necessary to shut off the water supply in the West Pullman district. The people were directed to draw such an amount of water as they would need to tide them over until Monday morning, which they did.

Sunday, when the faucets were tried, it was found that water continued to flow, and it was generally thought that the break had been repaired during the night without necessitating the holding of the supply during Sunday or until Monday morning. In consequence of the belief, residents of that district used the water for drinking, as well as for ordinary purposes.

Two weeks later evidence of typhoid fever appeared, it taking exactly fourteen days for the germ of the typhoid to mature. This is accounted for now by the Health Department officials by the fact that, as the lake water was shut off in the residences of the affected locality, Lake Calumet water was turned into the pipes for protection from fire causes. This was done, it is now asserted, without any notification being given the people who were to use the water. The water from Lake Calumet is generally credited with being infected to a great extent with typhoid, and herein lies the cause of the West Pullman epidemic, according to the opinion of the physicians of the Health Department.

Methodist Revival Movement.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Methodists propose to inaugurate a new departure in evangelistic work in this city next Sunday evening. Instead of the usual plan of holding revival services in the several churches, the First Regiment Armory has been secured, and a united effort is to be made to fill this great hall with people not reached by ordinary religious services.

Several of the best-known revival preachers of the denomination have been engaged, bands of workers are being organized, a chorus of 400 voices will lead the singing, and everything possible is to be done to bring the irreligious within the influence of this evangelistic movement.

The effect of this concentrated effort, which is to be continued through the month of October at least, will be watched with interest. No community can have too much genuine religion, and any earnest movement to bring the great masses of our city population within the pale of faithful religious teaching deserves and should receive encouragement.

Chicagoans Buy Land at Asheville.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Charles L. Hutchinson and Martin A. Ryerson have purchased ninety acres of land near Asheville, N. C., directly across the river from the Vanderbilt estate. It is on what is known as Strawberry Hill, one of the prettiest spots in the vicinity. The price paid is $125 an acre, which Mr. Hutchinson considers cheap. He said:

"It is not our intention to rival Vanderbilt. In the course of a year or two we shall erect modest houses for use principally during the Spring months, when the climate of Chicago is usually too rigorous.

"The land lies partly on the hill, which is wooded, and from the crest of which there is a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The remainder of it lies in the Broad River bottoms, and is not so picturesque, but is one of the most fertile tracts of land I have ever seen. It adjoins the Vanderbilt place, as most everything else near Asheville does."

MYOPIAS WIN THE CUP

Boston Polo Players Beat the Rockaways in a Pretty Game.

BOTH TEAMS DO FINE WORK

Excellent Horsemanship Wins for the Eastern Men—Foxhall Keene Got a Bad Fall and Retired.

By defeating the Rockaway Club at polo at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Myopia Club of Hamilton, Mass., won the custody of the W. W. Astor Gold Cup, a handsome trophy valued at $1,000, and presented originally to the Tuxedo Club for a series of contests without handicaps. On Tuesday last the Myopias met and defeated the team of the Country Club of Westchester by 2¾ goals to 1½, so that it is fairly entitled to the first custody of the very handsome trophy.

Yesterday's game was witnessed by a big crowd of men, women, and children, and the police estimate that 10,000 of these saw the games seems a very fair one. There was expected to be a very fashionable crowd out to see the contest, as all the players are of the ultra-fashionable country club sets. But, while the "swell mob" throngs the grounds of the Country Club preserves when a game is on, and gets wildly enthusiastic over the sport there, it did not mingle with "'ol polloi" yesterday nor place itself on exhibition as at the horse shows.

The turn-out was disappointing to the crowd, therefore. Save for the brack of Mr. Ward of Brooklyn, and the coach of Timothy Woodruff of the same city, there were no private coaching parties. Four old stage coaches, two of which were occupied by a party of friends of E. C. Potter of Westchester, and two of the double-deckers of the Fifth Avenue Stage Line had parties of the Cedarhurst and Hempstead sets, and there were a dozen good private turnouts in that part of the field set aside for carriages. There were, besides, a couple of hundred of vehicles of the commonplace type, many of which looked as if they hailed from livery stables, and were drawn by overworked horses.

Every one who saw Tuesday's game who could get to the Parade Ground was on hand again yesterday. They had got the polo fever in the worst possible form. "Hurling isn't in it," was the terse comment of many an Irish-born man, who dearly loves to see a scrimmage. "It is far more exciting than horse racing, and is away beyond steeplechasing," was the enthusiastic comment of a pretty and petite woman, as she was leaving the field with her escort. "Why don't they have more polo and less horse racing?" she queried, and her escort had to explain that our leisure class, with sporting proclivities and long pocketbooks, was too limited to permit of the frequent playing of polo for the delectation of the general public.

"Well, the Government ought to subsidize polo players, so that we may have more of such splendid sport, and army officers should be compelled to play it for the benefit of the officers and entertainment of the public." That was her decision. Perhaps she was not alone in that belief, for the great crowd certainly was wildly enthusiastic over the sport, and watched every play with the liveliest of interest, applauding with great gusto every good drive, stop, back, and block, as if they were thoroughly conversant with all the intricacies of the sport.

The Boston players won the game by their superior horsemanship. They won it fairly and on its merits. Yet there are many who believe that the score would have been closer but for a couple of accidents that happened to Rockaway players. During the first period Winthrop Rutherfurd, a dashing player and hard rider, was thrown, and his horse rolled over him, and for some time after that he played with less dash and vigor, though he was all right in the third period.

But in that last period the Rockaways lost their mainstay and most brilliant and clever player, Foxhall Keene. In turning in the west field to chase a hard-driven ball the ponies ridden by Mr. Keene and F. Blackwood Fay of the Myopias collided. The ponies were at full speed and the shock of the collision threw both riders off. Fay kicked himself free of his horse and escaped without injury. Mr. Keene got a bad fall, however, and his pony rolled over him, knocking the breath out of his body. Mr. Keene's foot caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged for some distance. It looked like a serious matter, but after about ten minutes Mr. Keene recovered consciousness, and, on reviving, was escorted from the field by his father and his wife, both of whom went to the field where he lay unconscious and helped to bring him around. Mr. Keene escaped without any serious damage, excepting bruises and a bad shaking up. He wanted to continue play after recovering consciousness, but the appeals of his wife and his father finally induced him to abandon further effort. So Albert Francke took his place, and finished the game. But Francke proved a poor substitute in the aggressive play that was then so necessary, and it took him some five minutes to get into the swing of such hot play as was on.

The players were on time for the game, which was set to begin at 3:30. When Referee H. L. Herbert called play and George L. Myers ordered the bell rung for time, the teams lined up in this order:

Myopia Club—A. P. Gardner, R. G. Shaw, second; R. L. Agassiz, (Captain,) and F. Blackwood Fay.
Rockaway Club—J. D. Cheever, J. E. Cowdin, (Captain,) Foxhall Keene, and Winthrop Rutherford.

It was 3:35 when Mr. Herbert threw the ball into the field, and all eight of the players made a dive for it. The Rockaways had the west goal, with the sun at their backs, having won the toss. Agassiz got the ball and made the first stroke, which Cowdin blocked, but in the scrimmage which followed the ball went down toward the Rockaway goal. Shaw was the most active of the aggressors in this work, with Gardner as a good partner. But after about a minute of play Cowdin and Cheever both got warmed up, and sent the white ball back into the centre of the field. It was sent out of bounds three times before Keene got to work at it. Then, in company with Cheever, the pair worked it up into Myopia's territory, and, after a couple of long but futile drives, Keene finally got a good crack at the ball and sent it flying between the goal posts for the first goal for Rockaway. Time, 5 minutes.

With the goal ends changed the Myopias got the ball and rushed it into Rockaway's territory at once. Then there followed a long scrimmage, with the ball held well in the middle of the field, Cowdin playing a dashing game for Rockaway, and Shaw's riding and driving evoking constant applause. Rutherford made some startling rushes and sharp back-handed drives during this game, in one of which the accident referred to occurred, his horse slipping and going down in a heap just after he had made one of the most theatric strokes of the game. He was near Myopia's goal at the time of the accident.

Securing a new horse, Rutherford went at it again. Keene made a couple of brilliant strokes, both of which just missed the goal, one because it was cleverly stopped by Fay and the other because it bounded badly. Then Agassiz, to save a goal, was forced to a safety. It did little good, for an instant later Keene hit the ball squarely and sent it rolling between the white uprights for a goal. Time, 6 minutes.

There were nine minutes left in this period, but, though it was full of brilliant drives and stops and cuts and backs, no further goal was secured. The period closed with the ball in Myopia's possession and near the Rockaway goal. Score: Rockaway, 2 goals; Myopia, minus 4 goals.

At 4:15 the ball was put in play. All the players had new horses, and the Myopias seemed as a whole better mounted. With the exception of the animals ridden by Rutherford, the Myopia horses were the larger. They were the more blood-like animals, too, as the Rockaway lot were all of the bronco type. But they had speed. The Myopias were plainly out for the game of their lives in this period, and they played it. Rockaway had the west goal, and for about ten minutes the ball was held well in the middle field.

There were several lively scrimmages at the edges of the field in which Cheever and Cowdin figured prominently, with Shaw and Fay fighting them. But the spectacular play was done by "Foxy" Keene. No stroke seemed to baffle him or be too difficult for him to successfully attempt. His riding was reckless to the last degree, but his ponies were sure-footed, his bridle hand never lost its cunning, and, helped by Cowdin's interference on Gardner's rushes, he was easily the star on the field. Once a lucky stop of the ball by the flanks of Agassiz's horse prevented Keene from making a goal, and once Cheever's clever blocking saved Gardner's long drive from putting a goal to Myopia's credit. Shaw got into so hot a scrimmage that his horse was hurt, and he had to race him across the field, mount a new horse, and get back into the play, a feat that was accomplished so neatly and quickly that the crowd couldn't see what it all meant until it was all over, and then they applauded the neat work frantically.

Finally, from out of a scrimmage in front of the coach, Gardner got the ball and, with a free field in front of him, beat Rutherford to the ball and drove it between the posts for the first goal for the Massachusetts players. Time, 13½ minutes.

A rapid change of horses, a refreshing drink all around, and the ball was again in play. In three drives Cowdin had the ball down at Myopia's goal, but his next drive sent it into the crowd, just north of the goal. Once in play again, and a clever stroke by Keene gave the Rockaways their third and, what proved to be their last, goal. Time, 1½ minutes.

There was another rush for the players' tent, a clang of the timekeeper's gong, some sort of a scrimmage that it was almost impossible to describe, but out of it Gardner found the ball, made three strokes at it in succession, and secured Myopia's second goal. Time, 1½ minutes.

Gardner had another attack of the goal fever after the usual two minutes of rest. There was a zip, a rush, a few smashes, and before one had time to see just how it was done, Gardner with Shaw's help had secured one more goal for Myopia. Time, 1 minute.

Two minutes were left, but there was three minutes of play before "time" was called, with the ball at Rockaway's goal, the result of bad coaching, and a case of "rattles" by the Rockaway players. At the close of this period the score was Rockaway, 3; Myopia, 2¾.

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5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 25TH. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK; AMERICAN PLAN.

GEORGE MURRAY.

THE FIGHT AGAINST LEPROSY IN HAWAII

Number of Victims Increasing, but the Disease Not Hereditary.

From The Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

The Government of Hawaii has been pursuing for twenty-six years the policy of segregating the lepers, who are sent to the Island of Molokai, where they must live and die. When this policy was adopted it was believed that it would accomplish the extirpation of the disease, and upon that theory it is still pursued; but recent official reports show that in the long fight against the disease the faith of those in the contest sometimes wavers. The leper population upon Molokai increases steadily, and, while some authorities hold that there is not much leprosy upon other islands, there are those who assert that there is as much of it as ever.

From the statistics given in the report of the President of the Hawaiian Board of Health, it appears that in 1866, when the Molokai settlement was established, there were 105 lepers in it, and by 1870 they had increased to 279. In 1880 the number was 606, and in 1890, 1,213. In 1893 it was 1,155, a less number than in 1890, but an increase over 1892. The report comments: "Considering the natural decrease of the native population and the number of new cases which annually occur, it would seem that in proportion there is now as much leprosy as at the commencement, if not more."

The settlement is kept up at an annual expense of $80,000, or over, and, of course, it would not be maintained if it were not generally believed that segregation abates the plague of leprosy, with prospects of its ultimate eradication. And, bearing in mind that this policy stamped out leprosy in Europe, where it was very prevalent during the Middle Ages, it is reasonable to believe that it will do the same in Hawaii, only it must be continued a century or two, and not merely for twenty-six years.

This report shows that the theory of hereditary leprosy has been shaken by the experience at Molokai, where most of the children of lepers seem to be healthy, or, in the term used by the physicians, "clean." And many of the children taken away young do not in after life develop the disease. This evidence, in the opinion of Dr. Meyer, the health officer upon Molokai, justifies the belief that children do not inherit the leprosy, but contract it from their parents during early childhood. This separation of the children from their leper parents involves a good deal of suffering, and has not been universally followed. There is a home provided for the little daughters of lepers, but none for boys. Dr. Meyer asks the question what will become of these children who grow up on the island, and answers it by saying: "They will grow up probably a lawless and dangerous element. The settlement is their home; they know no other. * * * There is no work for them; they have learned nothing; they have seen little else than idleness, drinking, and gambling, and whatever else perfects hoodlums and tramps."

A human being could hardly come into existence under more depressing conditions than those of the healthful child in a colony of lepers

Mrs. Grant and Daughter.

From The Washington Post.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is a guest at the Arlington Hotel, and it is expected that her mother, Mrs. Grant, will join her within a few days. They expect to have a home in the city, as they did last season. Mrs. Sartoris's health is greatly improved, and doubtless she will enter into the gayeties of the Winter with the same spirit that made her sought after as a guest of honor last year, and the dinners and events given at her home decidedly popular.

Quite as Profitable, Anyhow.

From The Boston Transcript.

While poets may not agree with Mr. Booker T. Washington that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem, they will be willing to admit that there is quite as much profit in it.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, DANIEL LAMONT

Southern Tribute to His Tact, Good Sense, and Generosity.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

There is no other member, probably, of President Cleveland's political family who is more in touch with American citizens, or who is more popular, than the Secretary of War, Daniel Lamont. It is not by reason of any brilliant or towering ability that Lamont has acquired this hold on the American people, although as secretary to President Cleveland in his first Administration, as Secretary of War in the present Administration, and generally as a business man, he has developed an amount of tact and of splendid horse sense that has been surprising. He has never been able, it is true, to screw his courage up to the point of making a speech, but speech is not so much needed in an administrative officer as is sensible action, and Lamont's action is always sensible.

The Secretary of War has just done one of those kindly little acts which at once declare the doer's generous good-heartedness, and which never fail to gain popularity for the doer. There was not enough money in the army chest by $25,000 to pay the officers' salaries for the month of June —the last month in the fiscal year. The deficiency was due, as usual, to the culpable negligence of Congress in not appropriating enough money for the purpose. It had revoked an old law requiring a certain portion of the pay of enlisted men to be retained by the Government, and, while thus depleting the money chest, it had neglected to make any provision for its replenishment.

It would be needless to tell readers of The Times-Democrat that the failure of the Government to pay their salaries for an entire month caused a great amount of inconvenience to the officers, the majority of whom are poor men and have no other means of living but their salaries. Toward the end of July Lamont, who was touched by the complainings of the officers, referred to the law officers the question whether, if he advanced the money, he would in the first case be in order, and in the next place if he would be likely to recover it from Congress.

The law officers hunted for precedent—lawyers never can do anything unless it has been done before—and, finding no precedent, they fell back, as is their wont, upon delay. They failed to give the Secretary the answer that he was waiting for, and at last Mr. Lamont has cut the Gordian knot of the difficulty by directing Paymaster General Stanton to "notify all officers that, on the receipt of their unpaid salary accounts for the month of June, properly certified and receipted checks on the National City Bank of 52 Wall Street, New-York, will be forwarded for the amounts in full." Such a notice is equivalent to saying that Lamont will pay out of his private purse the $25,000 which is due to the officers for June salaries rather than see them incommoded, and that he will take the chances of being repaid the amount by Congress or losing it altogether.

It is acts like this that endear men to a whole people, and, if army men do not have much use for civilians in a general way, there is one civilian at least who will always stand high in their estimation. "Danny" Lamont, as Americans call him, as well for the affection they bear him as for his diminutive size, may not be able to lisp half a dozen consecutive sentences in a way to hold a meeting together, but apparently he is capable of acts gracious and graceful enough to "fetch" a whole nation.

Mixed Marriages in South Carolina.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

An ordinance to prevent the intermarriage of the white and black races was unfavorably reported in the South Carolina Constitutional Convention on Saturday. It may be that that is a step in the direction of the full recognition of personal liberty, but South Carolina is one of the last States that would have been suspected of a purpose to take precisely that step. It would be interesting to know what Senator Tillman's scheme is.

Boarders Wanted.

24 EAST 75th, CORNER.—Delightful floor, five rooms; or suites; private baths; steam heated; excellent cuisine.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or single; parlor, dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Second floor suite; private bath; back parlor and hall rooms, with board; references.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms; single or en suite.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—14 WEST 33d ST.—Newly furnished floor; suite, with private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

20th ST., 101, COR. 4th AV.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single; suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights, steam heat, sanitary plumbing.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.

HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.

On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y. Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE. LAKEVIEW HOUSE. R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Parties will leave NEW-YORK for ATLANTA, Oct. 3, 8, 14, 17, 22, 28, and 31; Nov. 5, 11, 14, 19, 25, and 28, and Dec. 3, 9, 12, and 17.

Visits to Chattanooga, Lookout Mountains, Washington, &c. An entire week in Atlanta with headquarters at the Kimball House, Warren Leland, Jr., manager. A Choice of Routes.

Autumn Tour to Southern California, Oct. 22.

Other Tours to California Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Jan. 24, Feb. 11, and Feb. 14.

Tours to Mexico in January and February.

Tours to Europe in January, February, March, etc.

Tours to Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, &c.

Independent Railroad Tickets via the Principal Lines; also Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB. 31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

EVERY SUNDAY.

SHOHOLA GLEN,

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.

Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

Returning leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

LAST SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

TO GREENWOOD LAKE. 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge

Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn. Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. OCT. 14.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS. Richmond County, N. Y. Henry P. Morrison, P. O. Box No. 582. Stapleton, S. I., Sept. 11, 1895.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids or estimates will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the Village Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island, until Friday, Oct. 4, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary for the construction, completion, of a Masonry, Steel and Brick Highway Bridge, over the stream known as Harbor Brook, on Henderson Av, at the premises of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, town of Castleton, Richmond County.

Plans and specifications more exactly setting forth the nature and amount of the work to be done, and the conditions under which contracts for the same will be let, are now on file in the office of the Engineer of County Roads, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, S. I.

Alternative bids will also be received for a steel structure in place of the masonry bridge above mentioned, said bids to be accompanied by plans and specifications showing the method of construction proposed, and giving any information which may be required by the engineer. Contracts will be awarded for either class of work, as may be deemed to the best interests of the county.

The right to reject any or all bids for the above is reserved by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County. By order of the Board of Supervisors. FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk. Stapleton, S. I.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, September 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 8, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon October 8, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of paints, Japan drier, linseed oil, tallow, turpentine, soap, hardware, brass rod, micanite plates, and hard rubber. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

MORE BICYCLE NEWS

AND PAID-FOR BICYCLE

ADVERTISEMENTS

are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES than in any other daily newspaper. Read THE TIMES'S page of Sports.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MRS. POTTER. MR. BELLEW.

and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the latest successful Parisian novelty, LE COLLIER DE LA REINE.

THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE.

Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette. Mrs. Potter as Olivia. Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.

Evenings at 8. Matinée To-day at 2.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.....Lessees & Managers.

THE PEASANT THEATRE

Company direct from Schliersee (Germany.)

Monday, Sept. 30, and Tuesday, Oct. 1:

The Crucifix Carver of Ammergau.

Wednesday and Thursday:

Almenrausch and Edelweiss.

Friday and Saturday:

The Hunters' Life. (Jaegerblut.)

Popular Prices. Seats from 25c to $1.50. Box Office now open.

TO-NIGHT, 8:15. CARRIAGES 11. PALMER'S FOURTH WEEK MAT. TO-DAY.

DELLA FOX

The popular new comic opera, FLEUR-DE-LIS. By Goodwin & Furst.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. NATE SALSBURY'S

SEE THAT CAKE WALK! BLACK AMERICA!

EVENING AT 8. 300—DARKIES.—300

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.

MR. JOHN DREW. THAT IMPRUDENT YOUNG COUPLE.

Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and To-day.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.

Three straight hours of fun. A big hit.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2

4th Week of The Big Success. Great Cast. Chorus of Fifty. PRINCESS BONNIE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

MARIE WAINWRIGHT

In Sheridan Knowles's best comedy, THE LOVE CHASE.

NEXT WEEK—ROB ROY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Last week Whitney Opera Co. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. SOUVENIR MATINEE, TO-DAY. ROB ROY.

Next Week—MR. WALKER WHITESIDE.

GARRICK, E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND. Evs. 8:30. Mat. to-day, 2 Mr. Richard Mansfield, Lessee A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager

MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN in A GILDED FOOL.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville, Noon to Midnight. George Lockhart's Comic Elephants. Billie Barlow, Bonnie Thornton; 40 others.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. J. M. HILL.....Mgr. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Sunday Night, Sept. 29.

FESTIV

MR. MORTON AND OHIO MEN

The Governor's Health and Presidential Aspirations Under Review.

COL. COLE PROMPTLY TO THE RESCUE

"Persons" to Whom He Refers as Being Afraid of a Morton Boom Interpreted to Mean New-York's Valued Ohio Contingent.

The warmth shown by Col. Ashley Cole in his sweeping reply to those who have lately insinuated that Gov. Morton's health is not good enough to permit him to be a Presidential candidate has aroused considerable interest among those who keep their eyes steadily fixed on next year's Republican National Convention.

Col. Cole, referring to Gov. Morton's trip South, said last Tuesday:

"Gov. Morton endured the fatigues of the journey with a complacency and courage that surprised not merely the members of his party, but all the many old public and social friends whom he met on the tour. The heat was so enervating and sustained from day to day that even young men quailed. There was no time at which the Governor gave way, either in public places or on board the train.

"It was noteworthy, however, that a systematic effort was made to show, in the first place, that he left the ceremonies on the Chickamauga field before they were concluded, and, as some one reported it, broke up the meeting. Again, it was said that he left the tent exercises on the second day at Chattanooga immediately after delivering his speech because of the heat. And, finally, it was reported that he found it necessary to take a rest on the fair grounds during the afternoon of Saturday last.

"Every representation given to the public that Gov. Morton was unable to fulfill his engagements to the letter was a falsehood. They were, however, put forward with such pertinacity that my experience as a newspaper man for over a quarter of a century justifies me in believing, and in saying, that they were instigated by persons who seemed to be afraid that the Governor may be a Presidential candidate."

At first sight these words were supposed by those who glanced at them to refer to the New-York newspaper which gave prominence to the report of Gov. Morton's retirement from the dedication of the Chickamauga Park and heedlessly ascribed it to illness. The concluding words, however, corrected this impression by placing the blame squarely on the shoulders of "persons who seemed to be afraid that the Governor may be a Presidential candidate."

Democrats who are impartial in this matter, so far as the choice of a Republican Presidential candidate is concerned, were unanimous yesterday in assuming that Col. Cole's words referred to that part of the State of Ohio which votes in New-York.

One Democrat whose clearness of vision is not obscured by strong partisanship, put the case against the Ohio men yesterday as follows:

"The men who have either been born or who have lived in Ohio always remain faithful to her no matter in what part of the Union they settle down later in life. Once an Ohio man, always an Ohio man. In this State there are many men originally from Ohio who persist in sticking to her interests even to the exclusion of those of their present home.

"As a proof of this, look at the Ohio Society, which flourishes as vigorously as if it represented a whole section like the Southern Society or the New-England Society. The city has in it a very large proportionate number of Ohio bankers, lawyers, railroad men, and dry goods men, all prosperous and all fond of politics. The first thing an Ohio man does when he comes to New-York is to help himself; the next thing, to help some other Ohio man. In fact, they are clannish in the decent sense of the term. They do not all rush for the same office, like Indiana men. They are too wise to attempt such a thing, because they might all miss it in the scramble. Instead of scrambling, they unite upon some one of their number and all stand behind him and push as hard as they can.

"Nothing makes their teeth water so much as the thought that an Ohio man might become President of the United States for the third time since the war. They fairly revel in the contemplation of the fat offices which might then fall to themselves and their friends. They have always a favorite son in readiness, and from the beginning of each Presidential term to the selection of a candidate at the following National Convention they work for him like beavers.

"Just at present the Ohio men are worried because McKinley's chances appear to be getting smaller and smaller as the Republican National Convention draws nearer. McKinley means high protection or nothing, and high protection is not a popular cry just now. Part of its unpopularity is due to the revival of trade since the Wilson bill became a law. Another part is due to the clamor of business men to leave the present tariff alone while they make some money to recoup themselves with profitable trade for their losses during the recent hard times. There are some extreme protectionists who would almost welcome a fresh panic in order to go to the country in 1896 on a tariff issue.

"Even the elimination of the tariff issue is not the worst blow which threatens McKinley. Col. Quay will have a solid delegation behind him from Pennsylvania which no one believes will cast its vote for either Harrison or McKinley, no matter who else may get it. Mr. Platt of New-York will have another solid delegation behind him, according to present appearances, which will cast its first vote in the convention for Morton. These two astute politicians are likely to name the winning candidate, who, in that case, will not be McKinley.

"With the Pennsylvania vote hopelessly lost, as it seems to be, McKinley's best chance is to divide the New-York delegation. But this will be impossible as long as Gov. Morton remains a candidate. Age is no bar to a candidate's political advancement in New-York so long as his intellect is sound and clear. Gov. Morton is sound on the money question; his judgment of public affairs is ripe and matured; he takes advice when he thinks fit and rejects it when he doesn't; he transacts his business in high political office with the same calmness as he oversees his farm at Ellerslie or his banking house in New-York. Mrs. Morton, as the wife of the Vice President, had great social success in Washington, and her return as hostess of the White House would be most welcome to those who would naturally come into contact with her.

"Suppose the Democrats carry New-York State this Fall, as they are likely to do, who would make a stronger Republican candidate than Gov. Morton? He has twice carried the State, once as Vice President by a small majority, and another time as Governor by a very large majority. It is all very well to talk of carrying a Presidential election without the aid of New-York's thirty-six electoral votes, but where will you find the Republican statesman bold enough to propose it? If it came down to a square issue between Morton, with his views and popularity, and McKinley, with his Ohio weakness for fiat silver money, and his single strong conviction that nothing but high tariff taxes will promote the welfare of the whole country, which of them do you think the Republican politicians, looking only for an available candidate who could win, would choose?

"As they say at race tracks where the horses are honestly run, the betting ought to be in favor of that horse which has the best public form and past achievement. As Gov. Morton's past achievements cannot be questioned, his public form is the only issue which can hurt him. Hot weather may not agree with Gov. Morton, but neither does it agree with most Senators and Congressmen, for that matter, because they can hardly muster a quorum in each house in Washington whenever the temperature is more than usually high. If the Republicans want real salamander candidates to fall back upon, they can always get Senator Sherman or Senator Edmunds to engage to walk up and down Pennsylvania Avenue bareheaded on the hottest day in Summer, without injury to themselves and with great benefit to the watermelons on the adjoining fruit stands.

"It is inconceivable to me that Ashley Cole could have meant any one else than the Ohio group of politicians who live in New-York State when he spoke of persons instigating reports of Gov. Morton's illness during his recent trip to the South. But they are all honorable men. The Mayor might give him some of his tea, or Gen. McCook some of his reminiscences of the Senate, or Gen. Swayne a forthcoming oration, but Gov. Morton would stand any of these trials with perfect ease. As for Gov. McKinley, who would personally be the chief gainer by Gov. Morton's withdrawal, he would sooner cut his right hand off than allow any of his friends to help forward his candidacy in any such manner. McKinley's views may be rather antique and wholly threadbare, but he is personally the soul of chivalry."

As the Democratic informant of the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES had mentioned the names of Messrs. Strong, McCook, and Swayne, the reporter interviewed these gentlemen to learn their views of Col. Cole's manifesto.

"Col. Cole," said the Mayor, with great promptness and vigor, "does not know what he is talking about. I was with Gov. Morton at Madison Square the day he felt indisposed last May, and the heat would have been a severe trial to any man, no matter what his age was. I have seen no such statements in the papers, and, if they appeared, unknown to me, I do not believe that they were instigated by any of Gov. Morton's rivals for office."

Gen. McCook, when he heard that he was being interviewed as an Ohio man, burst out:

"When does a man from Ohio cease to be an Ohio man? I have lived in New-York and voted in New-York for many years. I will say nothing as an Ohio man, nor can I speak for Ohio men. Personally, I know that Gov. Morton and Gov. McKinley are close friends, and I believe that either would be glad to see the other successful in anything he undertook. Col. Cole's language, if it refers to Ohio, which I do not admit, is absurd."

Gen. Wager Swayne said:

"Any newspaper which says that Gov. Morton was not in excellent health during his Southern trip is not stating the truth. It was my privilege to spend some days with the Governor as a guest in the same private house. I can assure you that he had an appetite and a tranquility during the trying heat which were the envy of men very much younger than he. I saw him at all hours of the day, and I know that his health was as good as that of any one present."

DENIED BY MR. COCKRAN

Made to Attack Tammany Men in an Ohio Paper's Interview—Uttered No Such Statements, He Says.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Wednesday published the following alleged interview with ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, which, it was claimed, was had with him at Manhattan Beach recently while he was taking a bath:

"Tammany Hall draws upon the energies and sacrifices of many well-meaning people who think it represents some idea or permanent principle. They are all deceived. It represents the art of getting rich out of the public influence by trading in votes, which they sell without owning them. It represents a species of bunko slavery, delivering men who are not yours. What have such men as Croker and Gilroy and Grant but votes? They are the votes of others, yet they sell them. And by bartering these votes, their entire property, they are allowed to mix in the concerns of statesmen, to be considered National influences, to claim wide benches in conventions. Votes not theirs, proxies they assume to be theirs and sell, are all these fellows own. And they start to get rich the minute they win a victory with other people's property, the ballots. For Croker can't write. I grant you that he can sign his name. But if he had to write that sign up yonder, 'Exclusively for the use of patrons,' he would have to given in. Grant is also an ignorant man. I wrote his messages. No doubt he now sincerely believes that he is a literary man. Such fellows, swollen with official rank, soon imagine they possess all the accomplishments of educated men. And the mystery to me is that it continues to deceive educated men. They assume that they can deliver something, and for that assumed property, votes, they sell the voters and immediately start to get rich. Horses, stables, blocks of houses, God only knows what, they acquire because they have got other people's proxies to sell, the poor, self-governing public."

Mr. Cockran was asked about the truth of this interview yesterday. He said:

"Since the expiration of my term in Congress I have scrupulously refrained from any participation in politics, and I have steadily refused to be interviewed on public affairs. It is true I met Mr. Townsend, whom I have known for several years, while bathing at Manhattan Beach several weeks ago, and I talked with him for a few minutes. I did not make the statements which he has attributed to me, either in letter or in substance."

Richard Croker read the interview. The feeling between himself and Mr. Cockran has been seriously strained for two years, but the former leader of Tammany Hall betrayed no feeling when he read the story. He was very mild in the only comment he made upon it, and that was: "He could not say that. I do not believe that he did say it."

DOES NOT ADMIRE MR. ROOSEVELT

A Harlem Stationer Puts Scripture Texts on a Placard.

When the elevated tracks of the New-York Central Railroad are completed, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station of the road will be above instead of below the street level.

Foundation stones have been laid for stairways to this station. One of these foundation stones was occupied yesterday by a placard carefully prepared by a stationer. It read as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of Roosevelt and Reform. Died November 5. Rest in Peace.

Proverbs, xii., 22: "A prudent man concealeth knowledge, but the heart of fools proclaimeth foolishness."

Proverbs, xxxi., 4: "It is not for Kings [O, Roosevelt, it is not for Kings!] to drink wine; nor for princes Strong drink."

Proverbs, xxxi., 6: "Give Strong drink unto him that is ready to perish and wine unto those that be of heavy heart."

Proverbs, xxxi., 7: "Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more."

The placard attracted some attention from pedestrians on the busy thoroughfare.

POLICE SERGEANT TAYLOR EXONERATED

Charges of Bribery Against Him Dismissed.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon the charges against Sergt. John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad were dismissed.

Sergt. Taylor was tried in June on charges growing out of the Lexow investigation. He was accused by Policeman Charles A. Beeck of receiving $10, which the latter said he had collected from the steamship company on whose pier he was stationed.

Taylor has been thirty-one years on the force, and his application for retirement is pending. He would have been retired yesterday if there had been a full board at the meeting, but Commissioner Grant was out of town. He will be retired next week.

The board received bids from several newspapers for the election advertising. The bids were referred to the Chief of the Election Bureau.

Commissioner Parker reported that there were no charges pending against Patrolmen John O'Mahoney and Michael Walsh of the steamboat squad and James S. Dyer of the Tombs Court, who have asked to be retired. Their aplications will be acted on at the next meeting of the board.

To Distribute the Armenian Fund.

William Willard Howard, who recently returned from Armenia, will sail on the steamship Campania for Liverpool this morning. Mr. Howard is going to Erzeroum, the capital of Armenia, to distribute the fund raised by The Christian Herald of this city for the relief of the suffering Armenians in the five provinces of that country which were the scenes of the late massacres and outrages. He will organize a relief committee of missionaries to assist him in the work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—Avenue C, Unionport; John & J. Neill; damage, $700.

9:40 A. M.—239 East Nineteenth Street; Jacques Cruger; damage, $550.

1:20 P. M.—127 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Mark King; damage, $100.

6:45 P. M.—98 Suffolk Street; Isaac Levith; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—121 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. B. Hamilton; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—83 Sixth Avenue; George Pell; damage, $25.

7:40 P. M.—669 Amsterdam Avenue; Adam Hoffman; no damage.

7:45 P. M.—280 Bowery; Cohen & Gatty; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—9 Bayard Street; Samuel Guldman; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—174 Allen Street; Nellie Ryan; damage trifling.

THE ANNEXATION UPHELD

Court of Appeals Decides the Westchester County Cases.

NEW-YORK SUSTAINED ON ALL POINTS

Boundaries of the Twenty-second Senatorial District Not Changed—Duty of the Board of Supervisors Defined.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided the Westchester annexation cases, holding the law to be constitutional.

There were four appeals. The court affirmed, with costs to the respondents, the order of the General Term in the cases of the Town of Westchester, appellant, against Louis F. Haffen, and others, respondents, and the Village of William's Bridge, appellant, against the same, respondents. The order and judgment of the General Term is affirmed with costs in the case of the people ex rel. Augustus M. Field, appellant, vs. the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York. The court affirms, with costs to the relator, the order and judgment of the General Term in the case of the people ex rel. Henry C. Henderson, respondent, vs. the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, appellant. The court decides as follows:

1. That the act (Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895) annexing certain territory taken from the County of Westchester to the City and County of New-York is constitutional.

2. That, by virtue of the act, the annexed territory became for all purposes of local government and administration, a part of the City and County of New-York, except as otherwise provided therein.

3. That the act did not operate to change the territorial boundaries of the Twenty-second Senate District established by the Constitution of 1894, or to take the annexed territory out of the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, in forming Assembly districts pursuant to Section 5 of Article III. of the Constitution; or to change the boundaries of the Second Judicial District, as they existed when the act was passed, or the boundaries of the Second Judicial Department, as established by Chapter 376 of the Laws of 1895.

4. That, for the purpose of voting for Senator, members of Assembly, and Justices of the Supreme Court, the annexed territory is to be regarded as part of the Twenty-second Senate District, and of an Assembly district to be formed by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, and of the Second Judicial District.

5. That the public property in the annexed territory is vested, under the act of annexation, in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York, as provided in said act.

6. That it became the duty of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, at its meeting on the second Tuesday of June, 1895, to include the annexed territory within one of the three Assembly districts allotted by the Constitution to the County of Westchester.

7. That, having omitted to perform their duty, the mandamus was properly granted.

The order and judgment of the General Term is therefore affirmed, with costs to the relator. The opinion will be handed down on the reassembling of the court, in October.

The decision of the lower courts held that the Annexation act was Constitutional, so far as it annexed the territory in question to the City and County of New-York, for municipal and administrative purposes, but that the territory still remained a part of Westchester County for the purpose of Assembly and Senatorial and judicial elections.

Welcome News to Teachers.

The decision of the Court of Appeals that the annexation of the new territory in Westchester was legal, is welcome news to the teachers in the annexed schools. Since the annexation they have been left in doubt as to whether they would be paid by the city. The Court of Appeals' decision means that they will be paid, and this assurance was conveyed to them yesterday by Superintendent Jasper, who said that the decision was the one which he had all along anticipated.

He said that, with one or two exceptions, the Treasurers of the annexed schools had already turned over to the Board of Education the school funds in their possession. The exceptions who have not done so notified the Board of Education yesterday that they would do so at once.

WITNESSES WERE OUT OF THE STATE

In Consequence the Old Dock Board Investigation Was Postponed.

The investigation of the old Dock Board affairs, which was to have been resumed yesterday in the Stewart Building by the Commissioners of Accounts, was postponed until next Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Commissioner Terry announced that they could not proceed with the investigation because the two witnesses who were to testify at yesterday's proceedings were out of the State.

Mr. Terry declined to say who the witnesses were or whether they had been employes in the old Dock Department.

"It is safe to say, however," he remarked, "that these men knew what they were doing when they left the State. They got away too quickly for us to serve the subpoenas, but we will serve them yet. If the men do not return by next Tuesday the investigation will be resumed on another line from that one which was to have been taken up yesterday."

Inasmuch as there were on hand as witnesses several ex-employes of the Dock Department, it was hinted that direct testimony was to be given against dock officials.

GEN. KING, POET AND MUSICIAN

He Lectures in Brooklyn on "The Songs of All Nations."

Gen. Horatio C. King, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is a poet and musician as well as a soldier. He lectured last night on "The Songs of All Nations" before the Nativity Holy Name Society, in the Nativity Institute, Gates and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn.

Gen. King related the history of the words and music of all the great songs of the world. He said that there was, he regretted to state, no real National American hymn—that is, no hymn the words and music of which were especially composed as such.

Many of the hymns and songs were sung by George Werrenrath, the tenor, or by James J. Byrne, the baritone. Gen. King accompanied the singers on the piano.

A Policemen Arrested and Released.

Policeman George Hunter of the West Twentieth Street Police Station was arrested for disorderly conduct at the South Ferry station of the elevated road yesterday morning on the complaint of Benjamin Chrystie, a gateman.

At the Old Slip Police Station Chrystie said Hunter had acted in a disorderly manner in the station, but he refused to enter a complaint, and the policeman was released.

Architectural League's Dinner.

The Architectural League will hold its regular monthly meeting and dinner at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street on Oct. 1 at 6:30 o'clock P. M. Alfred R. Schlessinger will read a paper, fully illustrated by stereopticon views.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SALIENT POINTS

IN REGARD TO OUR FURNITURE.

1st—It teems with a character entirely its own, the designs and patterns being original and exclusive.

2d—It possesses a certain indefinable "chic" and stylishness which cannot be imitated.

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4th—It is made to wear and last as well as to please the eye.

5th—It is sold at manufacturing prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

M'GARRY WINNER OF THE FIGHT

McCarren Also Victorious in the Regular Local Democratic Primaries in Brooklyn.

The regular Kings County Democratic organization held primaries in the 685 election districts last night, when delegates were elected to the city, county, Senatorial, Assembly, Aldermanic, and ward conventions.

The primaries were conducted very quietly, and especially so in the Tenth Ward. It was expected there would be an old-time fight in this ward, and Capt. Hardy of the Butler Street Precinct applied for police aid. Superintendent McKelvey sent the reserves of several precincts to augment the force of the Third Precinct. Their services were not required, as everything passed off quietly. There were three policemen at each polling place in the Tenth Ward.

Alderman John J. McGarry, before the primaries were over, received from his followers reports that made him enthusiastic.

"It is all over but counting the majorities," he said. "The regular ticket has been elected in at least twenty-two out of the twenty-seven districts."

Assemblyman Hennessy, who was opposed to McGarry, made a hard fight, but lost ground, not carrying the districts that were his at the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention. The Hennessy ticket polled over 1,600 votes in the various districts, but the McGarryites defeated it 2 to 1.

In connection with these primaries, Justice Tighe, who is opposed to McGarry, issued several warrants for the arrest of McGarryites who were charged with interfering with voters at the last primary. Only two arrests were made. William F. Collins, thirty-three years old, of 479 Baltic Street, was arrested on a warrant, on complaint of Patrick J. Griffin, and ex-Supervisor Henry Collard, forty-three years old, of 314 Degraw Street, was also arrested on a warrant, on complaint of William J. Heaney, of 303 Court Street.

Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning granted the application of the Hennessy people compelling the McGarryites to place the names of twenty-eight men on the rolls in the Eighteenth and Seventh Districts. Twenty-one of these men were Italians.

There was a hot contest in the Fourteenth Ward between ex-Senator P. H. McCarren and ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner. McCarren is a candidate for Senator. He defeated the Magner ticket.

This may complicate the harmony meeting to-day, as the reform party is utterly opposed to McCarren, but he is the choice of the delegates and will win the nomination.

Ex-Coroner Lindsay won in the Sixteenth Ward. He is also opposed to harmony unless the regulars get the "big end" of it.

In the Fifth Ward, James Bridges, it is said, defeated Alderman John Guilfoyle, and this means that Guilfoyle will not be returned to the Board of Aldermen.

Dr. Frank Freel, the son of Contractor Edward Freel, came out last night as a candidate for Coroner in the Eastern District.

The Eastern District wards, it is claimed, elected delegates last night to the County Convention who will favor John F. Clarke for District Attorney. Mr. Clarke is at present Assistant District Attorney. He has great strength in the Eastern District.

SAYS THE CLUBBING WAS AN OUTRAGE

Justice Hayes Indignant over the Story of a Blind Man.

Justice Hayes was indignant yesterday when John Murphy, a blind man, seventy years old, said that he had been beaten with a club by Policeman Young of the Oak Street Station. Murphy's face and head were covered with cuts, which were concealed by bandages.

"This is an outrage," said Justice Hayes, angrily. "I think the clubbing was brutal." He added that he would report the case to Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

Policeman Young, though a witness in the case, was not present. Deputy Clerk Fuller reported that when he served Young with a subpoena the policeman pleaded sickness. Murphy was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Kate Campbell of 319 Water Street. Mrs. Campbell testified that she was with two other women when Murphy went to her room with the request that they stop talking loudly. Murphy, she said, became abusive and finally struck her in the face. She was corroborated by her husband. He said that he saw Policeman Young strike Murphy a blow which knocked him down.

Murphy testified that Mrs. Campbell and her companions prevented him from sleeping, and that he had not intended to strike Mrs. Campbell. He said that Policeman Young rained blow after blow on his head, until he lost his senses. He told Justice Hayes that he was helpless from the first in Young's grasp, but that Young feared he would break from him.

Murphy was discharged.

E. W. FORD ARRAIGNED IN COURT

He Is Charged with Defrauding the Hotel Brunswick of $132.

Ernest W. Ford, the broker, who was arrested Thursday night on the complaint of George Sweet, proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Detective Day, who arrested him, made a short affidavit, charging Ford with having violated Section 832 of the Penal Code, known as the Hotel act, and asking that Ford be held, that further evidence might be secured. Magistrate Crane held Ford in $1,000 for examination to-day at 2 o'clock.

Ford is charged with having defrauded the Hotel Brunswick out of a bill for board and lodging amounting to $132. Detective Day suspects that he is not Broker Ford, but an imposter. One fact that led to this suspicion was that the prisoner when arrested gave the name of two reputable business men as references. They, when seen, said they knew no E. W. Ford answering the prisoner's description.

Although Mr. Sweet did not make the affidavit against Ford, he was present in court, and told the reporters that Ford had aroused suspicion from the fact that he never missed a meal at the hotel. Mr. Sweet said that most of his patrons usually dined elsewhere once in a while.

Justice Jerome Hears Milk Cases.

Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions, sitting as a Magistrate in Chambers, heard evidence yesterday in the cases of milk dealers who have been arrested within the past two weeks on his warrants.

In the case of Fannie Levi of 69 Avenue C he withdrew the forfeiture of her bond for failing to appear for examination. Frank Moss, her counsel, satisfactorily explained her absence. Mr. Moss will have her case transferred to the General Sessions. He is also trying to have transferred to General Sessions the cases of Baker, Gray & Co.

The case of Henry Petrye of 218 Delancey Street was transferred to General Sessions.

History of the China-Japan Peace.

George Francis Train received from Li Hung Chang's secretary yesterday a copy of the officially revised history of the peace negotiations, documentary and verbal, between China and Japan.

The history was thirty days in reaching here from Tien Tsin. It contains the text of the treaty, interviews between Prince Ito, and Li Hung Chang and a portrait of the latter, taken at Tien Tsin on July 18, after his return from Japan. In the portrait is seen the wound caused by a bullet fired by a Japanese assassin.

Yom Kippur Services.

The Jewish fast of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, was celebrated with appropriate services in all the local synagogues last night.

The fast began at sunset yesterday, and will close at sunset to-day. Orthodox Hebrews strictly observe the restrictions imposed upon them, which prohibits them from indulging in the use of either food or drink during the fast.

The celebration in the synagogues consisted of the Kol Nidre service, with fine music, and also sermons, in which the rabbis dwelt upon the solemnity of the occasion. The services will be continued to-day in the synagogues and temples.

Says Freustadt Was His Partner.

Alexander Neuman, a dry goods merchant at 621 Broadway, was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination on complaint of Adolph Freustadt of Philadelphia.

Mr. Freustadt says Neuman obtained buttons worth $4,000 from him after he was insolvent.

Neuman was arrested in the office of Oppenheim & Oppenheim, his lawyers. He says Freustadt was his special partner, and that he had a perfect right to do as he did.

The Worry of a Constant Cough, and the Soreness of Lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

STORES CLOSED AT SIX O'CLOCK.

A man in a fall overcoat is like a knight of old prepared for a joust with many of life's chills and ills.

If not already prepared you can find here whatever your taste or requirements demand.

But don't let the price be your sole guide; it doesn't tell the whole story. Good cloth, good workmanship, cost something.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Edward Lundequist of 43 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested Thursday for reckless driving, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Magistrate Crane was told that Lundequist had run over Thomas McEnroe, eighty years old, an inmate of the Samaritan Home at 414 West Twenty-second Street, who had received slight wounds on the head and body. Lundequist was held in $500 bail to await the result of McEnroe's injuries.

—Frank Conrad, eight years old, of 401 East Forty-eighth Street, while crossing that street yesterday was knocked down and run over by a butcher's wagon, owned and driven by Hermann Brann of 413 East Fifty-first Street, and received a severe scalp wound. Brann was arrested and subsequently admitted to bail.

—The Commissioners of Assessment and Appraisal for the Grand Boulevard and concourse in the annex district held a meeting yesterday at 2 Tryon Row. Proofs of the title of property to be taken were received, and the meeting was adjourned until Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 57 Chambers Street.

—Policeman Michael Kane of the Broadway squad, while on duty at Broadway and Chambers Street yesterday, was struck by a cable car and slightly injured.

—E. O. Thompson returned to this city yesterday after a three month's trip to Alaska.

Brooklyn.

—Leonard J. Neiss, who keeps a restaurant at 315 Canal Street, New-York, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Harriman, charged with abducting Miss Blanche Martin. She is the daughter of Harvey Martin, a butter dealer of 566 Macon Street. Mr. Martin says that Neiss represented himself as a single man, but that he has a wife and children living at 109 West Ninetieth Street, New-York. The parents of the girl allege that Neiss knows where Miss Martin is. His bail was fixed at $2,500.

—The town of Hempstead has declared the ponds owned by Brooklyn at Wautagh a nuisance, has called on the Brooklyn authorities to raise the water in them eight inches, and has obtained an order for Mayor Schieren and City Works Commissioner White to show cause why the work should not be done. The case will be called to-day in the Queens County Supreme Court.

—Wilbur S. Wing, twenty-four years old, son of the Rev. Charles S. Wing, was arrested yesterday by Brooklyn detectives on the charge of having passed worthless checks on Rogers, Peet & Co. He was turned over to the New-York police. It is said that young Wing is not mentally responsible for his acts.

—Assistant District Attorney John F. Clarke received yesterday from the Volunteer Life-Saving Association a silver medal. He rescued on Aug. 27 Miss E. Irving and E. C. Conklin, who were drowning in the Great South Bay, off East Moriches, L. I.

—The Nassau Electric Railroad Company has put in its crossing at Ocean Avenue, and the Manhattan Beach Railroad and the Nassau and the Long Island Companies have settled their differences.

—Samuel J. Casey, stamp clerk in Station S of the Brooklyn Post Office, has been appointed Superintendent of the new Station D, to be opened next Tuesday, at Howard and Fulton Avenues.

—Mrs. Sarah Cooperman, thirty-eight years old, of 746 Flushing Avenue, attempted to commit suicide by asphyxiation yesterday morning. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—Fire which started in the airshaft of the four-story brownstone-front flat house 302 First Street yesterday morning caused a damage of $8,600. The owner is Austin Tuttle.

—It was a record-breaking day in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday. One hundred persons were called before Judge Moore and only twelve pleaded guilty.

—A thief entered the synagogue at 35 Sands Street yesterday, destroyed a Bible and three other books, and stole the silver zeifer.

Yonkers.

—Ex-Postmaster John Pentreath will be buried to-day at 3 o'clock. The services will be held in St. John's Episcopal Church. The members of Nepperhan Lodge, F. and A. M., Terrace City Chapter, R. A. M., and Kitching Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, will attend in a body.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club has begun preparations for the Winter amusement of the members by having the pool table thoroughly repaired and a new cloth put on. There is a prospect for a championship tournament for a prize offered by one of the members.

—Four of the Yonkers policemen who left the city to go to Mount Vernon on Labor Day to see the Aldermanic baseball game which Mayor Strong umpired have been fined fifteen days' pay each for leaving the city without permission.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Reformed Church held its first business meeting of the Autumn Thursday evening. There was an unusually large attendance. A musical entertainment followed.

—Undertaker Joseph W. Riley was seriously bruised Thursday afternoon by being thrown from his wagon. His horse became frightened by some men at work on the overhead wires of the trolley road.

—The rainfall in Yonkers from the storms of Thursday afternoon and evening amounted to twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. It did a great deal of good to the parched earth.

—Jeremiah Cushman and Miss Nano Heffernan, both of this city, were married in St. Joseph's Church Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large number of friends.

—Health Officer Banker reports 22 deaths in this city the last week; deaths the preceding week, 18, and 14 for the corresponding week last year.

—Mrs. E. Sterrett of Brooklyn is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Needham of Nepperhan Avenue.

—Mrs. William J. Tompkins and children of Garnet Street are visting relatives in Jersey City.

—The Rev. William Picken of Nepperhan Avenue has returned from his visit to England.

Westchester County.

—The calendar for the October term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will begin at the Court House, White Plains, Monday, Oct. 7, has over 200 causes noticed for trial, which is a record breaker in that court.

—William Hancock of Peekskill by his will left all his estate of $22,000 to his children, John, George, and Robert Hancock, Mary E. Scribner, and Harriet L. Post, share and share alike.

—The White Plains Board of Village Trustees has granted a new franchise to the White Plains, Elmsford and Silver Lake Electric Railroad, the old franchise having been found defective.

—Bartlett J. Beals of Peekskill, who died recently, left all his estate to his wife, Sarah J. Beals.

Women Want to be Truant Officers.

The examination of 145 applicants for the position of truant officer has just been finished by the Committee on By-Laws of the Board of Education, and of that number fourteen have been selected to stand a final examination by Superintendent Jasper. There are four appointments to be made.

Mr. Jasper said yesterday that he would examine the candidates next Monday. He said that two women were among the lucky fourteen, but he declined to give their names. One of the male applicants is colored.

NOTICE

TO

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The Best Sunday Issue in New-York

The New-York Times

Presents an intelligent review of all important movements and events in the State, the Nation, and the world. Don't forget that quality counts in nothing more than in the newspaper through which you keep in touch with the world. The features of

THE SUNDAY TIMES

this week will be a timely article, entitled

Save the Palisades from Ruin

Quarries are robbing the Hudson River of one of its most remarkable beauties. An old business has been resumed with energy. Legislation enacted by New-York and New-Jersey to check the work of destruction. Two plans proposed for making a splendid public park. A joint commission to induce the National Government to take the Palisades for a military reservation. Another plan contemplates the making of a magnificent driveway at the foot of the beautiful wooded slope.

Prominent among the other articles of general interest will be the following:

The New Senior Army Officer

Gen. Nelson A. Miles now at the head of the active list. His military achievements and rapid rise during the civil war. Several times wounded. His many successful campaigns against the Indians.

Quaint Kissingen Spa

An interesting place in spite of the ridiculous management. Makes a fortune for Herr Streit. He pays the Government $15,000 a year for the privileges and clears $160,000 in the same period.

A Historical Old Bell

Now hangs in Ellicottville's Protestant Episcopal Church. It is nearly two centuries old. Cast during the reign of Phillip I., it was for more than a hundred years in a Spanish monastery.

An "Ery of Prohybition"

Mr. Larrabee pictures what may come to pass in New-York. Meaning of the Excise fight. Continuous dryness likely to set in if the "One-Day-in-the-Week Prohybition Idee" shall prevail. The Ridge "Meetin' Haouse."

Bright October Heavens

Star gazers will find much to interest them next month. Beautiful Autumn sunsets. We have had our share of Old Sol for this year. The moon is full on the third.

Has Rare Caterpillars

Jacob Doll of Brooklyn possessor of many fine specimens. Hunting for them in the West. A collection tour in Colorado and its rich results. A ten-cent butterfly that cost $150.

Catholics in Convention

Eucharistic congress to meet in the National Capital. History and objects of the league. Titles and authors of papers to be read. Portraits and pen sketches of leading officers.

On Seven Dollars a Week

How two women lived comfortably at this rate last Winter. A suggestive recital of pure fact. Light housekeeping solved the problem. Not too light to be satisfying. Menus, estimates, and bookkeeping.

Reviews of New Books

An extended notice will be given of John C. Tarver's work on "Gustave Flaubert as Seen in His Works and Correspondence," and then will follow a review of Sir William Conway's new mountain-climbing book, "The Alps from End to End," the remainder of the page being devoted to the most recent novels.

Practical Theatrical Criticism

There is a play market the conditions of which are as clearly understood by persons interested in it as those of the grain market. In reviewing the new plays of last week, or of any week, for a daily newspaper, it is proper to consider fairly all the conditions under which the plays were written and produced. A rigorous application of a certain set of fixed artistic principles to almost any play produced in this era of transition, when The Theatre has been superseded by countless theatres and traditions have been swept away, is manifestly unfair. The dramatic criticism in to-morrow's Times will be, as always, impartial and broad-minded; and it will be supplemented by an interesting summary of theatrical news.

The Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps

the only organization in the upper portion of the city of German sharpshooters, will be historically reviewed in to-morrow's Times. This prosperous club has been prominent in schuetzen circles for the past fifteen years, and contains among its membership many prize winners at the National and other tournaments. The men who have brought it into prominence.

READ

To-morrow's Times

28 Pages for 5 Cents.

Saturday
September 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CAPT. STRAUSS'S TRIAL

Accused of Authorizing an Erasure on His Blotter.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE BY A POLICEMAN

Acting Sergeant Hammond Admits to Perjury — He Says Capt. Strauss Asked Him to Change the Records.

Capt. William Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was placed on trial before the Police Commissioners on the following charges:

First—The said William Strauss on or about the second day of September, 1895, did authorize and permit the erasure by Acting Sergt. Samuel Hammond of the same precinct of his entry in the station house blotter of said precinct, made as of the date and hour of 6:25 P. M., Sept. 2, 1895, and the substitution by the said Hammond of another entry in place thereof.

Second—On the third day of September, 1895, the said Capt. William Strauss did falsely, and with intent to deceive, report in writing to the Chief of Police that 6:30 P. M., on Sept. 2, 1895, Roundsman John Buckley and six patrolmen from the reserve were sent to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue with instructions to enforce the ordinance relative to fireworks and preserve the peace, and that said Roundsman Buckley, in mistake, went as far as Eighty-sixth Street, the fact being otherwise, as the said Capt. William Strauss then and there well knew.

Third—The said Capt. William Strauss did on or about the fourth day of September, 1895, with intent to deceive, falsely charge the said Roundsman, John Buckley, with neglect of duty in this, to wit: Said Roundsman John Buckley was directed by Acting Sergt. Samuel Hammond to go to First Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street with six patrolmen from the reserve to preserve the peace and prevent fireworks being set off by the Cherokee Club, who had a parade at 6 P. M., Sept. 2, 1895, and, instead of going to the place directed, he went to the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street, and when he was informed that the Twenty-seventh Precinct police had charge, and that they would escort the above-named club through their precinct, the Roundsman returned with his men to the station.

The charges were made against the Captain after he had Roundsman John Buckley up before the Commissioners for neglect of duty. Buckley asserted that the Captain gave him orders to go as far as Eighty-sixth Street. The disclosure was made at Buckley's trial that an erasure had been been made in the station house blotter and this caused the charges to be preferred against Strauss. Roundsman Hammond, who was detailed as Acting Sergeant in Strauss's precinct on the night of the trouble, was also brought up on charges of violation of rules in making an erasure on the blotter. Capt. Strauss was the complainant.

Louis J. Grant appeared for the accused Captain. This occasioned some surprise, as he had, for Roundsman Buckley's counsel, brought out the facts at Buckley's trial which formed the basis of the charges against Strauss.

When the case came up Buckley said: "Mr. Commissioner, my case is still pending before this board. Mr. Grant was my counsel and I object to his acting here."

"This case has nothing to do with Buckley's case," remarked Lawyer Grant. "If it interfered in anyway with the Roundsman's case I would not be here."

"I think it does," said President Roosevelt.

"This is a matter between Acting Sergeant Hammond and the Captain," said Mr. Grant, "and has nothing to do with Roundsman Buckley."

Hammond testified that he had had a dozen conversations with Capt. Strauss since the filing of the charges. He added:

He told me that he would see the complaint clerk in my behalf, and also that he would have the charge against me dismissed. He said further that he would send some one to see the Commissioners, who were friends of his, to intercede in my behalf, and that everything would be all right. I told him that I would not stand for the complaint. I made the entry in the blotter, as I heard the Captain direct Roundsman Buckley, and I made the erasure of the location at the Captain's suggestion and with his approval.

After Hammond had completed his testimony, Mr. Grant said:

He has clearly perjured himself. At Roundsman Buckley's trial Hammond swore that it was a name he erased, and that it was his own voluntary act. He made a mistake, he said, and changed the entry of his own volition. His admission now, under oath, convicts him of the charge which Capt. Strauss has made against him for changing the record, and it also proves him guilty of perjury. He also swore at Buckley's trial that he had sent Buckley to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue, and that he was very much surprised when Buckley came back and said that he had been to Eighty-sixth Street. He then sent him right back to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue. Now he has sworn that he gave no orders to Buckley at all.

On cross-examination Hammond contradicted himself on several material points. Mr. Grant asked him whether it was not a fact that he had sworn to two different sets of facts regarding the erasure in the blotter. Hammond said he did not recollect that he had.

"You swore at Buckley's trial," said Mr. Grant, "that you had no conversation with any one concerning the erasure, between the night of the trouble and the day of Buckley's trial. You have sworn to-day that you and the Captain conversed about it every time you had the desk. When did you tell the truth?"

"I told the truth to the best of my ability. I do not recollect having made such a statement at the Buckley trial."

"The Captain sat beside me behind the desk," continued Hammond, "and asked me for the blotter. I pushed it over to him and he looked at the entry I had made. 'That will get us into trouble,' he said. 'You had better change the entry.'

"I took the blotter and erased the location which I had put down at Eighty-sixth Street. I changed it to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue. The Captain sat close to me when I made the erasure. After I had made it, he looked at the blotter again, and said it was all right."

Commissioner Roosevelt asked Hammond whether it was not a fact that he intended to conceal the facts. "Yes, Sir," replied Hammond. "I intended to conceal the facts. The Captain asked me to."

"Then, when you testified before Commissioner Parker that the blotter had not been scratched after Roundsman Buckley left the station house, you deliberately lied?"

"I did it to shield the Captain."

Hammond then said that he had made a statement of the whole affair to one of the Commissioners.

"Did you tell that Commissioner that you wanted to shield the Captain?" asked Mr. Grant.

"I did not," replied Hammond.

The witness then admitted that he had sworn at the Buckley trial that it was a name he had erased, and that he made the erasure of his own free will. "I did it to cover up the Captain," he said.

Hammond then stated that he wanted to correct his testimony at the Buckley trial. "What I have said to-day is the truth," he said.

In answer to a question asked by Commissioner Roosevelt, Hammond said he did not give Roundsman Buckley any orders when he left the station house with the six men. In the next breath he admitted that he swore at Buckley's trial that he personally instructed the Roundsman and six patrolmen to go to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue.

"Then you were trying to convict Buckley of a false charge. Is not that so?" asked Mr. Grant.

"No, Sir. I was trying to shield the Captain."

"But Buckley was placed on trial for disobeying your orders and the Captain was not in the station house at the time you gave these orders. Is not that so?"

"Yes," said Hammond.

Commissioner Roosevelt here said that there was not the slightest doubt that the Captain had falsified the returns through Roundsman Hammond.

"Why did you want to shield the Captain?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

"Because he asked me to," said Hammond.

After a few more questions, the trial was adjourned until next week.

Franchise Sale Postponed.

Controller Fitch yesterday postponed the sale of the franchise granted the People's Traction Company for twenty miles of streets in the annexed district to Oct. 9, at noon. Auctioneer Meyers, who announced the adjournment to a roomful of railroad men and others interested, did not state the reason, and when asked afterward why the sale had been postponed for the second time said that he did not know.

Aubrey Boucicault to be a Star.

Aubrey Boucicault is to be a star. The son of the actor-playwright yesterday signed a contract by which he is to be for three years a star under the management of "Ted" Peiper, who was formerly manager for Miss Lillian Russell.

Mr. Boucicault is to appear in romantic and light comedies. He will open his season in Boston in four weeks.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS 'FAKE

False Report of Strained Relations Between the Ministers of Spain and Guatemala —An Unqualified Denial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Lazo Arriaga, makes an unqualified denial this morning of the dispatch sent out last night by The Chicago Associated Press with reference to himself and his diplomatic colleague, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister.

This dispatch stated that "a sharp diplomatic correspondence" is passing between the two gentlemen as the result of a published interview in which Mr. Dupuy de Lome is said to have reflected upon the Government of Guatemala; that Mr. Lazo Arriaga, when the interview was called to his attention, addressed Mr. Dupuy de Lome a letter which, "although couched in the smooth phrases of diplomacy, left no doubt of Señor Arriaga's indignation"; that the two diplomats met at the State Department yesterday, and that, "while showing a due deference to each other," Mr. Lazo Arriaga "did not hesitate to express decided displeasure at the Spanish Minister's course."

Mr. Lazo Arriaga prepared an official statement for publication in regard to the matter, as follows:

Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Minister of Guatemala, referring to the dispatch published to-day, touching an incident which took place between him and Senor Dupuy de Lome, Minister of Spain, made the statement following:

"I am surprised to see what has been published regarding this affair, which is far from having the importance attributed to it in the dispatch. A newspaper published what purported to be an interview with Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, in which, speaking of what the future of Cuba would be should it gain its independence from Spain, expressions are attributed to this gentleman which are very unfavorable to the Republics of Haiti, Canto Domingo, and Guatemala. As Senor Dupuy de Lome is a distinguished diplomat, who is very well acquainted with the duties of his official position, I did not believe for a moment that the words attributed to him regarding Guatemala, which republic maintains with Spain the most friendly relations, were authentic, and I therefore addressed Senor de Lome a personal and very friendly letter, in which I invited his attention to the inaccurate and unfounded statements respecting my country attributed to him, and, while assuring him that I did not believe them to be authentic, I asked if he did not think it better for him to disavow them personally through the press, or whether he preferred that I should make a direct correction.

"Senor de Lome assured me yesterday that, as I had surmised, he had not made such statements regarding Guatemala, and at the same time that he informed me that he would disavow them through the press he begged me also to correct them, a course I should have considered unnecessary were it not for the publication of the inaccurate statements made by some newspapers.

"As may be seen, there has not been any 'diplomatic correspondence' on the subject, because it has not assumed the importance it has been endeavored to give it, nor have I allowed myself to make comparisons between Guatemala and Spain, which would have been at least unseemly on my part. Moreover, the criticisms put in the mouth of the Spanish Minister were so improbable that I never considered them as authentic, not only, as I have before said, because of the personal attributes of the distinguished Spanish diplomat and the good relations existing between our two countries, but because citing Guatemala in this connection would have been to select the most unfortunate example in the premises, since my country, in only seventy-four years of independent existence, may now be proud of being, although small, a free, peaceful, prosperous, and progressive one."

To a reporter of The United Press, Mr. Lazo Arriaga said: "I regret extremely that such a publication should be made. The facts are these: On the day before yesterday I addressed Mr. Dupuy de Lome a polite note, saying that I had seen an interview with him wherein he was quoted as speaking slightingly of Guatemala. I added that I was certain he had not been quoted correctly, and asked him if he would deny it, or authorize me to do so. We met at the State Department yesterday. Mr. Dupuy de Lome explained that he had not had time to answer my note, which he had received in the morning's mail, but that he had not reflected upon Guatemala in any way, and that he would have the publication corrected. This is all that passed between us regarding the matter."

"Then there has been no 'sharp correspondence' between you?" Mr. Lazo Arriaga was asked.

"No," replied the Minister, earnestly. "Our relations are most cordial. Only one letter was written. That was by myself, and it was, as I have said, most courteous and friendly in tone."

CRUSHED IN A SLEEPING CAR

A Dozen People Injured by a Collision Between Passenger Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

TUNNELTON, West Va., Sept. 27.—The sleeping car of Passenger Train No. 4 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was wrecked this morning, and a number of people were injured. Train No. 4 had taken a siding to permit Train No. 1 to pass. The sleeping car was not clear of the main track, and one side of it was crushed in by the engine of Train No. 1. The following were injured:

DOWNTAIN, Miss MARY L., State Librarian of Charlestown; face and hands scalded and knee injured.
EVANS, MARY, of Parsons, Kan.; nose cut.
FORTNEY, NEIL J., of Kingwood, West Va.; badly scalded.
FORTNEY, Mrs. NEIL J., of Kingwood, West Va.; badly scalded.
GARDEN, A. D., United States Marshal, of Wheeling; badly scalded.
HIZY, LEE, of Charleston, Mo.; cut and bruised.
HOBART, Miss CARRIE, of Philadelphia; left leg injured.
OHLEY, W. A., Charleston, West Va.; scalded and cut.
PORTER, R. C., of South Lancaster, Mass.; hands and wrist cut.
REESE, WILLIAM, of Salina, Kan.; bruised and scalded.
TAYLOR, Miss ALLIE L., of Elkins, West Va.; cut and scalded.
THOMAS, HENRY, of Baltimore; right hand cut.

It is believed all the injured will recover, although United States Marshal Garden's condition is serious.

MR. WURSTER IS A CANDIDATE.

Thinks He's the Logical Successor of Mayor Schieren—Woodruff's Censors.

Fire Commissioner Wurster has declared himself a candidate for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn. He said yesterday:

"I have been urgently requested by my friends to allow my name to be placed in nomination. I have the assurance of a good many men who are friends of the present administration that as I stand for all that the administration is to-day, for a business-like government of our municipal affairs, I am the logical candidate and properly represent what the party fought for two years."

Commissioner Wurster is a strong Worth man and lives in the same ward in which Jacob Worth resides—the Nineteenth.

Public Works Commissioner White has announced that he is not a candidate.

Franklin Woodruff, President of the club, heads the list. Some of the others are:

Theodore B. Willis, W. O. Platt, A. J. Perry, R. Ross Appleton, William Berri, Thomas Fitchie, Lester W. Beasley, Warren C. Tredwell, William J. Tate, Stillman F. Kneeland, Senator William H. Reynolds, Jacob Brenner, William H. Zeigler, Albro Newton, J. J. Schlusser, Peter L. Menninger, T. L. Woodruff, Robert W. Fielding, Frank Elliott, F. H. Wilson, Henry Drissler, Jr., Granville W. Harman, Frank H. McColl, Robert A. Sharkey, William H. Friday, Israel F. Fischer, Adolph Klendl, W. H. Caldwell, Charles J. Haubert, John G. Deubert, William A. Booth, E. J. Kaltenbach, John F. Oltrogge, Foster L. Backus, Cornelius Morrison, Theodore Jenkins, James J. Connolly, E. B. Connell.

Charles F. Rheinhardt, Max Schulz, George H. Nason, Dr. Walters, Thomas J. Foulks, Frank Williams, Louis Schulz, Col. A. D. Baird, W. C. Bryant, Jesse Johnson, John B. Summerfield, William C. Wallace, William H. Colson, Thomas P. Crowne, Edward Smith, William S. Pladwell, James Ryan, Harry Hanbury, John J. Barrett, John Daly, Frank Wood, George Enderline, W. H. Leaycraft, H. F. Wagner, George A. Owens, Robert M. Johnston, John Westervelt, Henry C. Saffen, and William Wellwood.

The committee is to pick out a man who would, if elected, give a first-class administration, but many of the men on the committee are ward politicians, who are partisan in their politics, and who stand for a man who will deal out the patronage of the offices.

R. W. Inman's Skipper in Court.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 27.—Capt. Jacob of Robert W. Inman's yacht, Adelaide, with the sailor and steward of the yacht, was before the Grand Jury to-day, and it is reported that indictments were found against Capt. W. H. Huise and Pilot James Allen of the steamboat Perseus, which was in collision with the Adelaide when Mr. Inman was drowned.

FOR LOCAL HARMONY NOW

Kings County Democrats to Have an Important Conference To-day.

POLITICIANS' HOPES RAISED HIGH

Justice Gaynor's Disappointed Boomers—Regulars Have Joseph C. Hendrix for Their Mayoralty Candidate.

The conference between the harmony committees of the two Democratic organizations in Brooklyn, which were suspended two weeks ago by the preparations for the State Convention, will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Clarendon Hotel, Johnson and Washington Streets.

Very much is expected by the politicians to grow out of to-day's conference, which is to deal exclusively with the local situation. State harmony having been secured, local harmony is now the Democratic desideratum across the East River.

Candidates for the Mayoralty, for the District Attorneyship, and for the Supreme Court and County Court Judgeships are likely to be the chief topics of discussion.

There is a very friendly feeling among the leaders of the regular organization for Edward M. Shepard. It is conceded he would make a very strong candidate. He has as yet given no positive expression to his sentiment on the question of his candidacy.

The situation in regard to Democratic harmony in Brooklyn has not changed in two weeks. There is every prospect that local harmony will be secured. There is no known important obstacle in the way.

The State Convention was a considerable factor in bringing the leading men of the two organizations closer together. There was a large amount of good-fellowship between the regular and the independent delegates at Syracuse, and in one way and another, especially in the matter of providing hotel accommodations, the independents did many favors for the regulars which were appreciated. The two sets of delegates fraternized, and the important work accorded to Mr. Shepard helped along the good feeling materially.

When the harmony representatives of the two organizations come together to-day in the Clarendon their respective situations on the question of candidates will be these:

The regular Democratic organization, its leaders declare, has no candidate for Mayor. It has no slate to offer.

The independents are in almost the same position. They have no candidate to offer formally, it is said, although the organization is united in favor of Edward M. Shepard for the head of the ticket. But, while the independents have no candidate to put forward formally, there are some men whom they are not likely to accept as Mayoralty candidates under any circumstances.

One of these men is Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor. At least two of their most prominent leaders have been quoted as saying they were distinctly opposed to Justice Gaynor, on the ground that he opposed the Independent Democratic organization last Fall. The independents, at a recent meeting in the Athenæum, passed resolutions which are very generally regarded by the members of that organization as entirely preventing him from receiving the support of the independents for the Mayoralty nomination or election.

It was learned yesterday that the leaders of the independents, at the harmony conference at the Hamilton Club, just prior to the State Convention, gave plain expression to a variety of other reasons why, in their judgment, Justice Gaynor was a decidedly unavailable Democratic Mayoralty candidate. A prominent leader of the regulars related some of these reasons yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, adding the comment: "Some of these reasons put forward against Justice Gaynor were considered by our representatives to be very forcible."

Justice Gaynor's boom is making slow progress. It is still in the hands of Providence.

The secret conference Thursday night of Justice Gaynor's friends in the Single Tax and Municipal Ownership Leagues attracted very little attention yesterday among the Democratic leaders. They attached, it was learned from several of them, no significance to the conference, or to the proposed mass meeting Monday night in the Academy of Music.

Justice Gaynor's friends made no secret of their disappointment at the small size of the gathering and the lack of influence represented by those who attended. There was not a single Democratic leader at the conference, and outside of James McMahon, who has long been a warm personal friend of Mr. Gaynor, and a man noted for his fidelity to his friends, there was no one there who has ever figured prominently before the public.

The call was sent out on the business letter heading of a furniture establishment, on which was emblazoned the industrious merchants' trade motto: "Easy terms to all." The Gaynor movement is in the hands almost entirely of single taxers and advocates of the municipal ownership of railroads and the like.

Justice Gaynor has considerably agitated his followers by his refusal to come out openly and state his position. He has declined positively, his friends say, to state whether he is or is not a candidate. It will be remembered that Justice Gaynor adopted a similar course last Fall, at the time of his nomination for the Court of Appeals. He dallied with the nomination for days, and finally declined it.

Justice Gaynor was asked yesterday whether he had anything to say about the meeting of his friends in the Clarendon Thursday night, and he was quoted as having answered as follows:

"Nothing at all. They have not communicated with me nor have I had any communication with them."

"Would you become a candidate for Mayor under any circumstances?"

"Now, you will have to excuse me, for experience has taught me that it is useless to say anything. People who have memories that last for two years will remember that I could not convince people that I did not want to run for office two years ago, that I did not want to run for office one year ago, and it is useless for me to try further to do it now. So I will have to ask you to excuse me entirely. I wonder if I will ever get any one to believe it?"

Commenting locally on Justice Gaynor's refusal, The Brooklyn Eagle, which has been friendly to his candidacy, said:

The foregoing statement was read to an intimate personal and political friend of the Judge, who is also a man high in the councils of reform politics. When asked what he thought of this statement, the Judge's friend said:

"If my friend, the Judge, neither declines nor accepts a nomination for Mayor, he effectually declines it. Under the operation of the Constitution all votes cast for a Judge for other than a judicial office during the time for which he was elected Judge are null and void. To make any votes for himself for Mayor valid, Judge Gaynor will, therefore, have to resign his office as Judge of the Supreme Court before election day. Otherwise he could not become Mayor of Brooklyn, though every vote anywhere cast here should be cast for him for that office. The necessity of a strong and positive action involving either the refusal to be a candidate or the acceptance of a candidacy, with his resignation of his Judgeship, will be forced upon Judge Gaynor quite soon. It is inconceivable that he would allow the comedy of a support to proceed to the tragedy of a failure to effectuate it by simply saying nothing and letting any of his fellow-citizens vote for him while he is a Judge, with the result of making their friendship a mockery, his silence a snare, and their support a delusion and a cruelty to themselves."

The favorite Mayoralty candidate with the regular Democratic leaders is Joseph C. Hendrix. It is understood he adheres to his resolution not to sacrifice his personal business interests.

Military Medical Men to Meet.

The Association of Medical Officers of the National Guard of New-York is to meet in the Seventy-first Regiment armory this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Among the subjects to come before the meeting are the present equipment of the Medical Officer and Hospital Corps, needed appropriations for equipment, and the formation of the Hospital Corps into one body.

Some officers, it is expected, will advocate that the rank of Hospital Steward be increased to that of Second Lieutenant. The litter squads as now constituted consist of four men each. It will probably be advocated that one of the men rank as a Corporal.

BONES OF MAN OR MONKEY?

The Scientific World Waiting for Reliable Statements Concerning Prof. Wortman's Find in Wyoming.

Prof. J. L. Wortman, who has charge of the field exploration work under Prof. Henry F. Osborn of the paleontological department of the American Museum of Natural History, is expected back in New-York in a few days, after a trip of six months along the northern and western lines of Colorado.

A number of students from Columbia College and other institutions accompanied Prof. Wortman on his tour of exploration, and some very interesting and valuable fossils will be added to the museum collection as a result of the trip.

Western dispatches announced with considerable display two weeks ago, that the learned professor, whose name is known among scientists the world over, had made a discovery that evolutionists had for years looked forward to, and that the scientists and geologists of every decade for fifty years have searched for in vain. It was a discovery, they announced, that at last established beyond a doubt the evolution of the present man from simian ancestry, and that brought confirmation to the wildest dreams of the Darwinians. Prof. Wortman himself, when interviewed, said he attached the greatest importance to the discovery of what he declared beyond doubt to be the bones of a prehistoric man.

The bones of this specimen were found in a cliff of water-laid material near the head of Bitter Creek, Wyoming. Judging by the depth of the deposit and the nature of the formation, the professor set 1,500,000 years as the lowest possible estimate of the time when the specimen was alive.

"The form of the Wyoming specimen does not betoken a very manlike appearance," he said to a reporter; "and, considering the antiquity of the specimen in question, no one who is at all familiar with the paleontological evidence would expect such a thing, but it will throw a great deal of much-needed light on the early development and connection of the primitive group. This I regard as of as much importance in deciphering the ancestry of the human species as the discovery of those links which tend to connect man with the monkeys."

Hardly has the circulation of this discovery broadcast dazzled the eyes of scientists and fairly taken away the breath of evolutionists, when later dispatches from Wyoming appear, with another version of the story. The bones found by Prof. Wortman, they announce, which were pronounced by him the "missing link," were the skeleton of a pet monkey owned by cowboys, which died about twelve years ago.

So in a few days the vast panorama of 1,500,000 years dwindles to a paltry dozen and the missing link, or the prehistoric man, becomes an undersized pet monkey.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, curator of the mammalian department in the Museum of Natural History, when interviewed by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, ridiculed the pet-monkey theory.

"The first thing a student learns in this study," he said, laughing, "is the difference between an ordinary bone and a fossilized bone. It takes 1,000 years under the most favorable conditions for a bone to become petrified.

"Prof. Wortman has been in charge of field work since 1866, and is it likely he could be thus deceived? It is manifestly absurd, and I cannot believe that these later dispatches are true. They must be cowboy yarns."

WINDOWS FOR A MOBILE CHURCH

Stained Glass Worked Out in Attractive Designs—Fred S. Lamb's Composition of the Ascension of the Lord.

Messrs. J. & R. Lamb have just completed for the St. Francis Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mobile, Ala., a large and important window in stained glass, which was shown yesterday at their workrooms in Sixth Avenue.

The design, by Fred S. Lamb, is an unconventional rendering of the Ascension, wherein, instead of the usual figure of the Christ at the top of the composition and the line of Disciples at the base, the Saviour, in pale, opalescent robes of delicate purple, is seen surrounded by the glory of angels, brilliant in color and full of light and beauty.

At the top is the palm of victory and the crown of glory, while in the panel beneath are a group of passion flowers against a tender sky. On either side are columns and quiet decorative designs. This is all worked out in a mosaic treatment of the glass, the faces only being painted. The inscription reads: "I ascend unto My Father and your Father, and to My God and your God."

This window is a gift from the present vestry in memory of those members who have passed away. Still another window will be added in a few days, the workmen being now engaged in putting it together, and this is the gift of the Sunday school to the church. It is of the same dimensions and equally attractive in color. The composition in this case is adapted from the painting by the well-known German artist Hoffman of "Christ Blessing Little Children." An effective arrangement has been made, however, with excellent opportunities for attractive combinations of form and tone.

Few more important windows have been made for Southern churches, and the departure will doubtless add much to this new edifice in Mobile. The general scheme of color in both of these windows is in light, brilliant tints of pale yellow, blues, and deeper reds, and the effect is one of quiet dignity and harmony, thoroughly decorative.

ELKS ENTERTAIN EACH OTHER.

Reception and Banquet Given the New-York Lodge in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 27.—New-York Lodge of Elks was given a brilliant reception and rousing welcome here to-night by Elizabeth Lodge and the people of this city. The home lodge, headed by Drake's Zouave Band, met the visitors, and also Newark Lodge, at the station, and marched with them to the Zouave Armory.

The scene on Broad Street, where thousands of persons gathered, was inspiring. Rockets and bombs were set off, numerous bonfires blazed along the street, and red fire in profusion helped to add to the illumination.

At the armory the New-Yorkers were welcomed in speeches by Mayor Rankin, Judge McCormick, ex-Alderman George A. Squire, Exalted Ruler of Elizabeth Lodge, and other prominent citizens.

A banquet followed, at which 300 were seated. Then came the chief feature of the evening—the social session, presided over by Arthur C. Moreland of New-York Lodge. Prominent members of that lodge belonging to the theatrical and musical professions entertained their hosts. It was midnight when the festivities ended.

IRELAND BUILDING INDICTMENTS

Six Men Held by the Grand Jury for Manslaughter.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered indictments for manslaughter in the second degree against a number of men concerned in the collapse of the Ireland building at West Third Street and West Broadway, on Aug. 7, when fifteen men lost their lives.

The men indicted are Thomas Murray, mason foreman; Thomas Walker, Superintendent; John H. Parker, contractor; Dennis E. Buckley, former Inspector of the Building Department; Charles E. Behrens, the architect, and Edward J. Youdale, the architect's assistant.

The Grand Jury dismissed the complaints against Jefferds E. Silleck, who succeeded Murray as mason foreman, and Joseph Guider, the contractor for the plastering. On conviction of the offense charged the men may be imprisoned to a maximum limit of ten years. The men are under bail of $2,500 each. Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle said no new bonds would be required previous to their trials.

BOTTLE IN A VESTIBULE

The Story of Its Use Saved McGee, the "Little Mayor."

ARRESTED FOR AN EXCISE VIOLATION

Policeman Swore He Sold Liquor After Hours on Sunday, but the Man with a Bottle Came to His Rescue.

Michael F. McGee of 201 West Sixtieth Street is President of the West Side Liquor Dealers' Association, and is familiarly known as the "Little Mayor of Amsterdam Avenue." He has a saloon at 20 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of Sixtieth Street. It is a common saying in the Twenty-fourth Precinct that "What Mike McGee says goes."

McGee was arraigned yesterday afternoon in Yorkville Court, before Magistrate Deuel, on a charge of violating the excise law. Policeman Frank G. Jackson of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, swore that on Sunday morning last, at 12:35, he was out in citizen's clothes on Amsterdam Avenue on excise duty. He entered the vestibule of McGee's saloon, rapped on the inner door, and McGee responded. He told McGee he wanted a drink, and the latter returned to the bar and brought out a glass of whisky, and another glass containing soda water.

Jackson said he drank the liquor, handed McGee a silver quarter, and received a dime and a nickel in change. He said he conversed with McGee for a few minutes, and the latter told him he was the proprietor. He said he would have arrested him then, but for the fact that McGee had the chain on the door, and he was unable to enter the place.

Jackson was partially corroborated by Policeman Thomas Cahill of the same precinct, who said he saw Jackson in conversation with McGee about 12:30 on Sunday morning as he was passing the saloon.

McGee swore that he sold no liquor or anything else after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The policeman, he said, must have made a mistake.

"I was in a great hurry to close up on Saturday night," he said, "as I had a sick child in my apartments over the saloon, who, we feared, would not live through the night. It was about five or six minutes before 12 when I locked the doors, took the cash from the register, told my bartender to look after the lights, and I hurried up the stairs, where my wife and Mrs. Hagen, who lives in the same building, were watching over the child. No, I did not go down stairs again that night."

"Do you know this officer?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, your Honor; I never saw him in my life until he came with a warrant and said he wanted me. He likewise told me told him then he'd made a mistake, and he asked me if I did not remember the conversation we had on Sunday morning, and his getting a drink of me. I told him: 'No; you have made a mistake.'"

"That is the man who sold me the drink!" retorted Policeman Jackson, as McGee concluded.

James J. Hagen, an Excise Inspector, swore that on Saturday night last he left the Amsterdam Club, whose rooms adjoin McGee's place, at precisely 12 o'clock, closing the place for the night. He stood in front of the door for five or ten minutes and then went up stairs, where his wife was assisting Mrs. McGee in caring for a sick child. McGee was in his apartments then.

A fleshy, rosy-cheeked young man, who said he was Cornelius Crowe of 36 Amsterdam Avenue, an assistant to a real estate broker, came forward and said:

"Your Honor, I am the guilty man. It was I sold the liquor. I had been to the club, and came out just about closing-up time. I stood around and dallied a while, and then I asked my friend, Dennis Hegney, to have a drink with me. I had a bottle in McGee's vestibule, behind the door. Hegney and I had a drink, and just then a stranger, that looked like this officer, came along and asked for a drink. I poured him out one, and when he offered me the money, I took it. That's just how it all was, your Honor."

The Magistrate asked: "Where did you get your glass?"

"Oh! I brought it out of the clubroom," was the response.

Hegney corroborated Crowe.

"I'll have to dismiss this case," said the Magistrate.

"I want to make a charge of perjury against those witnesses," said Policeman Jackson.

But the Magistrate looked at him sadly and motioned for the next case.

HE HAD SOLD TO A DRUNKARD.

For This Prince, Who Had Disregarded a Warning, Was Fined $10.

Elizabeth Berkland of 2,245 Third Avenue caused the arrest of her husband, John Berkland, on Wednesday last for habitual intoxication and failing to support her. Berkland was arraigned in the Harlem Court, and, on primising to behave better in the future, was discharged.

At that time Magistrate Kudlich advised Mrs. Berkland to visit the places where her husband was in the habit of getting his liquor and to notify the proprietors not to sell him any more.

Mrs. Berkland went to court and complained Thursday that her husband had been grossly intoxicated again and that he had been served with liquor by Albert Prince, who keeps a saloon at 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, whom she had notified not to serve Berkland with liquor again. The Magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of Berkland and issued a summons for the appearance of Prince.

Both were in court yesterday. Berkland was sent to the workhouse as a habitual drunkard, and then the Magistrate summoned Prince to the bar. Mrs. Berkland testified that she had notified Prince not to serve any more liquor to her husband, but that Prince had disregarded the notification and had sold enough liquor to her husband to make him drunk.

On this testimony the Magistrate entertained a complaint against Prince and fined him $10.

MURRAY SOLD BEER TO A BOY.

He Took It Away, but He Is Held by the Magistrate for Trial.

John Murray, a saloon keeper of 547 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was arraigned for examination before Magistrate Simms, in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the excise law by selling a pint of beer to thirteen-year-old Joseph Carmichael last Monday night.

Policeman Huntress of the Morrisania Police Station, the complainant, testified that he was on duty in citizen's clothes at 8:30 o'clock, and saw the boy go into the saloon with a tin pail.

"I followed him," said Huntress, "and saw Murray fill the can with beer, give it to the boy, and then take the money. When Murray saw me, he took the can away from the boy, and, putting it on the back bar, told him to tell his father to come and get it."

James J. Doyle, a probationary policeman, who was with Huntress, corroborated the testimony, as did the boy. Murray admitted having sold the beer to the boy, and said:

"I thought that I had done wrong, so I took it away from him, and told him to tell his father to come and get it."

Murray was held in $300 bail for trial.

Transfers of Long Island Priests.

Bishop McDonnell has made the following changes among the priests of the Diocese of Brooklyn: The Rev. Father Dauffenbach has been transferred from Winfield to the Most Holy Trinity Church; the Rev. Father Sanders has gone from Most Holy Trinity Church to St. Leonard's Church of Fort Morris; the Rev. Father Snyder is transferred from St. Leonard's Church to Winfield.

The Rev. Henry Murray will organize a new parish at Brentwood, and will have under his care the Central Lunatic Asylum. The Rev. Father Foley of Blissville, L. I., is to be made irremovable rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise Place.

ADMISSION OF MEXICAN CATTLE

By Order of Secretary Morton They Will Come Across the Border Earlier This Year than Usual.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—An order was issued to-day by Secretary Morton, acting under the law organizing the Bureau of Animal Industry, authorizing the free admission into the United States of cattle from Mexico for grazing and immediate slaughter from and after Oct. 22.

The entry must be made at one of the ports of San Diego, Nogales, El Paso, Eagle Pass, and Brownsville, or the sub-port of Laredo, but the cattle will be allowed to cross the boundary at such points as may be agreed upon by the Collector of Customs of the district and the Inspector of his department as proper and convenient for inspection. The importations will be subject to inspection and other restrictions generally provided in such orders.

Mexican cattle usually have been admitted in November, and Secretary Morton's action in advancing the date this year to October is said to be due to his purpose to defeat, as far as possible, the cattle and dressed beef combine in its efforts artificially to maintain high prices.

Germany's Cattle Quarantine.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a decree, setting forth that after Oct. 1, no cattle or hogs shall be imported into Germany from any country without being quarantined. The length of time prescribed for the quarantining of animals from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway is ten days, but the time for quarantining animals from all other countries not wholly excluded from exporting to Germany will be four weeks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—"The decree regulating the importation of cattle and hogs into Germany, published to-day," said Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Department, "will have little or no effect upon the trade of the United States with that country. Cattle and dressed beef from the United States are excluded entirely by the terms of a decree issued some months ago, and exports of hogs are not very large."

Australian Cattle in England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The experiment of shipping live cattle from the Australian colonies to England, according to information received at the Agricultural Department, is not likely to prove profitable in present conditions. Mr. Wray, Special Agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry at London, has written a letter to Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau, giving the details of the shipment received at London this month.

The steamer Southern Cross brought a cargo from New South Wales, consisting of 550 cattle, 488 sheep, and 29 horses. There were lost in transit 51 cattle, 89 sheep, and 1 horse. The cattle were mostly coarse beeves, from four to seven years old, ranging from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds in weight. They cost in New South Wales $20 apiece; the expenses of freight, fodder, attendance, &c., en route added $70, making their cost in London $90.

At this figure there was little if any profit in the transaction, and Mr. Wray expressed the opinion that the traffic would not grow to extensive proportions.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT

A Special Session of the Texas Legislature Called to Pass a Law to Prevent It.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 27.—Gov. Culberson issued the following proclamation at midnight last night for a session of the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting prizefighting:

Whereas, A decision of the Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, lately rendered, will embarrass the execution of the laws of the State against prizefighting and other associated infractions of good order and public peace now imminent and threatened; and

Whereas, There is no certainty of determination of the soundness of said decision by a court of final resort in time for existing emergencies; and

Whereas, It is proper, in avoidance of every pretext for disregarding the laws, that all controversy respecting them should be removed by legislation, and all reasonable pacific means resorted to in the first instance, to enforce them, and inasmuch as the present Legislature unanimously passed such prohibitory law on the 16th and 24th days of April, to become effective Aug. 1, 1895, as part of the Penal Code, it should require a session of only a few days, at a small cost, to remove any possible defect and put the law into immediate operation, and an extraordinary occasion has arisen requiring the Legislature to be convened in special session;

Now, therefore, I Charles A. Culberson, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution thereof, do hereby call a special session of the Twenty-fourth Legislature, to be convened in the City of Austin, beginning at noon, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895, for the following purposes:

To denounce prizefighting and kindred practices in clear and unambiguous terms, and prohibit the same by appropriate pains and penalties, putting the law into immediate operation and making nec

SMALL YACHTS ARE TIED

Ethelwynn Finished First in the Race Sailed Yesterday.

BUT MR. BRAND HAS PROTESTED

Claims a Violation of the Racing Rules While on the Windward Leg—Sailed in a Strong Breeze.

The Ethelwynn yesterday beat the Spruce IV. 1 minute 10 seconds over a triangular course. The race was sailed in a strong northwesterly breeze and over a rough sea. Under similar weather conditions on Thursday the Spruce beat the Ethelwynn nearly 9 minutes in a race three miles to windward and return, and then the Ethelwynn retired. That the Ethelwynn should have won yesterday was rather a surprise.

Although the Ethelwynn finished first, the race may, after all, go to the Spruce, as Mr. Brand has protested. When on the second leg, beating to windward, the Spruce, while on the starboard tack, was forced about by the Ethelwynn, it was at a critical point of the race, and, had Mr. Brand been able to hold his course, the Spruce might have finished first. After the yachts finished the race the committee discussed the protest, but did not render any decision. If the race is given to the Spruce she wins the trophy. If the protest is not sustained, the record is two wins for each boat, and another race will have to be sailed.

The wind was quite strong early in the morning, and the Race Committee could not decide whether to have the yacht race inside the bay or out on the Sound. It decided to let the representatives of the two yachts toss for choice. Mr. Sturdee, who represents J. Arthur Brand, won, and selected the outside course. It was 2 o'clock before the flagship Oneida with the Race Committee on board went out to the starting line. The committee had delayed the start, hoping that the wind might abate and the sea quiet down a little.

The two yachts beat out to the starting line, and were ready to start when the preliminary signal was given at 2:10 o'clock. At 2:25 P. M. the signal to start was given, and the Spruce crossed the line fifteen seconds later on the port tack. The Ethelwynn was twenty seconds behind the Spruce.

It was a reach to the first mark, two miles away. The Ethelwynn began to overhaul the Spruce at once, and Mr. Brand had the reef shaken out of the Spruce's mainsail. The two boats had a pretty luffing match on the way out, and Mr. Brand managed to keep the Spruce in front, and turned the first mark in the lead. The times taken at this point were: Spruce, 2:48:03; Ethelwynn, 2:48:08.

The Spruce held on the port tack until the Ethelwynn turned the mark, and then tacked to starboard, and had the American boat under her lee. The Ethelwynn began to walk through the Briton's lee, and when they both tacked to port, at 2:57:00, the Ethelwynn had the weather position. The Yankee boat held this tack until 3:03:00 and then went about to starboard. Spruce followed her two minutes later. The wind was blowing very strong, and the Ethelwynn got a hard knock-down. She righted easily, and held on the starboard tack until 3:15:00, when she went to port, and two minutes later crossed the Spruce's bow.

Capt. Ball put her about at once, and she had the Spruce under her lee. This did not suit Mr. Brand, and he gave the Spruce a good full, and soon outfooted the Ethelwynn. At 3:18:00 the Spruce tacked to starboard, and, bearing down on the Ethelwynn, forced her about. A minute later the Spruce tacked again, and the Ethelwynn, taking the lead, turned the windward mark first at 3:33:36. Spruce turned at 3:35:46. On the beat to windward the Ethelwynn had gained 2 minutes and 10 seconds.

Mr. Brand hoisted his protest flag here, and it was acknowledged on the flagship. It was a broad reach on the starboard tack to the next mark, and the two yachts made good headway in spite of the rough water. The Ethelwynn turned the mark at 3:54:39, and Spruce at 3:56:54. The Ethelwynn had gained another five minutes on this leg, and with the course half sailed was 2 minutes 15 seconds in the lead.

They both jibed booms over to starboard at the home mark, and set their big jibs on the broad reach to the first mark. On the second round Spruce did the best work on this point of sailing and gained 50 seconds on the American boat. The times taken at this point were: Ethelwynn, 4:15:05; Spruce, 4:16:20.

They reached to the windward mark. The Ethelwynn made two tacks, while it took three for the Spruce to fetch the mark. The Ethelwynn turned at 4:54:20, and the Spruce at 4:55:52. The Ethelwynn had gained 7 seconds.

On the broad reach home the Spruce gained 22 seconds, and finished 1 minute and 10 seconds behind the Ethelwynn. The times at the finish were: Ethelwynn, 5:11:36; Spruce, 5:12:46.

After the race Mr. Brand and the members of the committee declined to say anything about the protest except that Mr. Brand claimed that the Ethelwynn had infringed sections 3 and 7 of rule 34 of the Seawanhaka Club's racing regulations, which are as follows:

Rule 34.—Section 3. When both yachts are close hauled or both free, or both have the wind aft and have the wind on opposite sides, the yacht with the wind on the port side shall keep clear.

Section 7. Definition of an Over-lap.—An overlap is established when an overtaking yacht has no longer a free choice on which side she will pass; and continues to exist as long as the leeward yacht by luffing or the weather yacht by bearing away is in danger of fouling.

The committee discussed the question for a while, and then adjourned to attend the annual dinner of the club.

No Race for Half-Raters.

Mr. Brand having stated that it is not his intention to enter Spruce IV. for any open races, it has been decided by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club not to sail the race for half-raters scheduled for Sept. 30.

Sir Arthur Paget's Yacht.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—The Herreshoffs have received an order from Sir Arthur Paget of the British Legation in Washington for a boat to be used in racing off the shores of England. The boat is to be about 27 feet on the water line and with a fin of Toben bronze. The work of building will commence at once.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Passed East—Steam yachts Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Cosette, C. A. Tateman; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Almy, Frederick Gallatin, and Scionda. Alfred W. Booth. Sloop yachts Arrow, Edwin Oliver, and Ventura, Joseph H. Porter.

Passed West—Steam yachts Freelance, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler. Cutter yacht, Huron, Edward S. Hatch.

Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, was launched this morning, and remains at anchor here. Schooner yacht Atlantic, C. T. Garland, came to anchor here from Oyster Bay, L. I. Sloop yacht Nita, R. B. Birchard, left for the eastward.

HONORS EVENLY DIVIDED.

New-York Takes the First Game from Baltimore, but Loses the Second.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Baltimore, 6.
(First game.)
Baltimore, 7; New-York, 2.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 14; Brooklyn, 14.
Boston, 14; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 11; Cincinnati, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	85	43	.664
2—Cleveland	83	45	.649
3—Philadelphia	77	51	.602
4—Chicago	71	57	.555
5—Boston	70	58	.547
6—Brooklyn	69	59	.539
7—Pittsburg	70	61	.534
8—New-York	66	63	.512
9—Cincinnati	65	63	.508
10—Washington	41	84	.328
11—St. Louis	39	91	.300
12—Louisville	34	95	.264

The two games of baseball played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon between the New-York and Baltimore clubs attracted about 8,000 spectators. As much as the games were needed by the Baltimore club in their great battle with the Clevelands for the League championship, the best they could do was to split even with the New-Yorks, each club taking a game.

The home team won the first game through the brilliant rally they made during the last four innings of the contest, when they scored all their runs.

So much time was taken up in the first game and there was such a long intermission between the games that only six innings of the second game could be played before darkness set in. It was a very interesting contest, however, and fairly won by the Baltimore club, which outbatted the local men and won the match purely on its merits.

The Baltimores took the lead in the second inning of the first game, and not only held it until the sixth inning, but they had disposed of the New-Yorks in one-two-three order during the first five innings. Therefore when the New-Yorks made their brilliant rally in the last half of the sixth inning, which resulted in their getting 4 runs and tieing the score, the enthusiasm of the spectators was marked. There was some good clean batting done in this inning, even though the first two batsmen were given their bases on balls, as two singles and a three-bagger did the business.

The visitors earned the 2 runs they scored in the sixth inning on Jennings's double, Brodie's three-bagger, and Ritz's sacrifice. The runs they scored in the second and third innings were due chiefly to errors, as there was only one hit made in each inning. Tiernan made a single in the eighth inning, and scored on Van Haltren's three-bagger. The latter came in on G. Davis's long fly to Brodie in centre field. This gave the home team the lead by 2 runs, but they did not keep it long, as the Baltimores again tied the score in the first half of the ninth inning by scoring 2 earned runs. The last half of the inning was watched with intense interest. H. Davis was the first man to face the music, and there was a dead silence when he flew out to Brodie. There was great rejoicing, however, a moment later, when Stafford led off with a clean hit to centre and Farrell followed with a three-bagger to left centre, sending the winning run over the plate.

The visitors took very kindly to the pitching of Meekin in the second game, and hit him safely three times in the first inning, which, with a base on balls, enabled them to open the game with 2 runs to their credit, one of which was earned. The New-Yorks also made a good beginning, as Fuller led off with a three-bagger and scored on Tiernan's out at first.

The Baltimores added 2 more runs to their score in the third inning on a three-bagger by Gleason, a single by Keeler, errors by Fuller and George Davis, and a long fly to Van Haltren.

The visitors again bunched their hits in the fifth inning, when they scored 2 earned runs after two men were out. Doubles were made by Kelly and Brodie, and Ritz followed with a single.

The Baltimores hit Meekin even to the last, as two singles and a two-bagger gave them an earned run in the sixth inning. It was growing dark very rapidly, and at the conclusion of the sixth inning the game was called. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	1	4	0	Fuller, ss..	1	1	3	6	1	
Keeler, rf..	1	0	1	4	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	2	0	
Jenn'gs, ss.	1	3	4	3	0		Van H'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Kelly, lf...	0	0	0	0	0		G.Davis, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	
Brodie, cf..	2	2	4	0	0		Doyle, 2b...	0	0	0	5	0	
Ritz, 3b....	1	1	0	2	0		H.Davis, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	
Carey, 1b..	1	1	9	0	0		Stafford, lf	2	2	2	0	0	
Robinson, c	0	1	4	0	0		Farrell, c..	1	1	3	1	0	
McM'n, p..	0	1	0	1	0		Rusie, p...	1	1	1	2	1	
Total....	6	10*	25	10	0		Total....	7	8	27	17	2	

*Only one out in ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1—7

Runs earned—Baltimore, 4; New-York, 5. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; New-York, 2. First base on balls—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 3; New-York, 3. Struck out—Baltimore, 2; New-York, 3. Three-base hits—Brodie, Van Haltren, G. Davis, Farrell. Two-base hit—Jennings. Double plays—H. Davis and Rusie; Doyle, Fuller, and H. Davis. Sacrifice hits—Ritz, Tiernan. Wild pitches—Rusie, 1; McMahon, 1. Passed balls—Robinson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	1	0		Fuller, ss...	2	2	0	3	1	
Keeler, lf...	1	1	2	0	0		Tiernan, rf..	0	1	0	0	0	
Jennings, ss.	1	2	2	2	1		V.Htt'n, cf.	0	1	4	0	0	
Kelly, lf...	2	1	1	0	0		G. Davis, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	
Brodie, cf...	1	2	3	0	0		Doyle, 2b...	0	0	1	4	0	
Ritz, 3b.....	0	2	0	1	0		H.Davis, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	
Carey, 1b...	0	0	6	0	0		Stafford, lf..	0	0	2	1	0	
Clark, c.....	1	2	3	1	1		Farrell, c....	0	0	3	0	0	
Hemming, p.	0	0	0	1	0		Meekin, p....	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	12	18	6	2		Total	2	5	18	8	2	

Baltimore	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	7	
New-York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; New-York, 2. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; New-York, 5. Struck out—Baltimore, 2; New-York, 4. Three-base hits—Gleason, Fuller, Tiernan. Two-base hits—Jennings, Kelly, Brodie, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Stafford, Brodie. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jennings, Clark, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Clarkson and Burns.

PLAYED A TIE GAME.

Both Brooklyns and Philadelphias Batted Hard to No Avail.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Philadelphia and Brooklyn played nine innings to a tie to-day, the score being 14 to 14, and then the game was called on account of darkness. In the ninth, when the visitors had three on bases, and with two out, Anderson knocked the ball over the right field wall. Both clubs hit freely. The visitors took Lucid's measure in the third, and White, who succeeded him, fared no better. Two games will be played to-morrow afternoon. Weather clear. Attendance, 2,234. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
H'mill'n, cf.	2	5	3	0	0		Griffin, cf...	3	1	2	0	0	
D'l'h'nty, lf.	3	0	3	0	0		Shindle, 3b..	1	1	1	3	0	
Cross, 3b....	2	1	0	0	1		Core'ran, ss.	2	3	1	4	1	
Grady, c....	1	2	3	0	0		Lache'e, 1b.	1	0	13	0	0	
Buckley, c..	0	0	1	0	0		Anders'n, lf.	1	4	3	0	2	
Reilly, rf...	2	2	3	0	0		Daly, 2b....	1	2	3	6	2	
Madison, cf.	0	2	1	4	1		Shoch, rf....	1	0	1	0	0	
Halim'n, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0		Grim, c.....	1	1	4	1	2	
Boyle, 1b...	1	2	8	1	0		Kennedy, p.	1	1	0	2	1	
Lucid, p....	1	1	0	2	0								
White, p....	0	0	1	1	0								
							Total.....	14	14	27	16	8	
Total.....	14	18	27	10	2								

Philadelphia	5	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	2	—14
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	4	—14

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 9. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Lucid, 3; off White, 4; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Lucid, 1; by White, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Home run—Anderson. Two-base hits—Madison, 2; Lucid, Corcoran, Anderson, Daly, Shoch. Sacrifice hits—White, Shindle. Stolen bases—Delehanty, 3; Madison, Anderson. Hit by pitcher—By Lucid, 1; by White, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Wild pitches—White, 1; Kennedy, 1. Passed balls—Buckley. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Henderson.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—14

Base hits—Washington, 7; Boston, 8. Errors—Washington, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Gilroy and McGuire; Banks and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Game called on account of darkness.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	—7
Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and Otten; Hawley and Mack. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	3	3	3	0	2	0	.	.	11	
Cincinnati	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6	

Base hits—Chicago, 15; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—McFarland and Donohue; Rhines, Gray, and Vaughn. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.
Game called on account of darkness.
Game called on account of darkness.

For the Temple Cup.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The Baltimores and the Clevelands will play for the Temple Cup, the first games to be played at Cleveland on Oct. 2, 3, and 5. The next three games will be played at Baltimore on Oct. 7, 8, and 9.

The Baltimores think it best to begin in Cleveland, because the weather there becomes very cold early in October and because they want to be in Baltimore for their benefit at the Harris Academy of Music on Oct. 7. This arrangement will make it convenient to play off the odd game of the series in Philadelphia or some other Eastern city should seven games be necessary to decide the series. The Baltimore players prefer Philadelphia, but the question must be referred to Cleveland also.

PATTERSON AND BOHLEN.

They Make a Good Start in the Cricket Game with Cambridge and Oxford.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The last of the international cricket matches of 1895 was commenced here to-day on the grounds of the Mercer Cricket Club, and another large and fashionable crowd was present. The fact that of the two games played in this city so far both the Englishmen and the Philadelphians have each won one makes the third contest unusually interesting, and both sides are striving their utmost to gain the decisive victory.

In the present game the Philadelphians have decidedly the advantage so far, for the Englishmen are now only 100 runs ahead, and the Philadelphians will go to the wickets to-morrow as if to start a new innings. This state of affairs was brought about by the grand stand made by G. S. Patterson and F. H. Bohlen, who commenced the Philadelphians' innings. Their partnership so far has netted 98 runs, and, although Capt. Mitchell tried five bowlers, he was unable to break it up. J. B. King bowled in fine form for the home team, his five wickets for 47 runs being a splendid record.

Having won the toss, Capt. Mitchell, of course, decided to take the wickets, and, in company with V. T. Hill, he started the batting. G. S. Patterson was given charge of the attack at the pavilion end, and J. B. King took up the trundling down hill. A leg bye started the run getting, and then play became slow. Both bowlers were right on the spot, and it took fifteen minutes to send up the first decade. For twenty minutes neither batsman could spare more than a single, but the spell was at length broken when Hill got a beautiful off drive to the boundary off Patterson.

Just as Hill got into double figures he was let off by Patterson in the slips, and the total then advanced by easy stages to 35, with each batsman in double figures. At that point E. W. Clark relieved King, and 7 runs later H. P. Baily went on in place of Patterson. The change produced the desired result, for, with the total at 45, a ball from Clark was helped into the wicket by Mitchell, who had taken fifty minutes to make 18.

F. W. Milligan, the next comer, was content to watch Hill make the runs, but the latter opened his shoulders and started in to score fast. Capt. Brockie decided to try Creegar with the total at 66, and his third ball proved fatal to Hill, who, in endeavoring to pull a full pitch to leg, was clean bowled for a useful contribution of 36, which occupied an hour and ten minutes.

N. F. Druce followed, and, with the total at 79, Creegar, who had taken one wicket for 2 runs, was replaced by King. Runs, however, came along steadily, and, without a separation being effected, the shentsay went up after 100 minutes' play. Milligan gave a possible chance to Wood in the slips when he had 31, but it was dropped, and he had the opportunity given him of increasing his score, and when the interval arrived for luncheon the total had advanced to 125.

After the intermission, Patterson and King resumed the bowling, and only 5 runs had been added when Druce was very well taken at long slips by Crawford. F. A. Phillips filled the vacancy, but the stand was of short duration, for, with 11 runs added, a good catch at short slip disposed of Milligan. The retiring batsman had been at the wickets nearly two hours and a half for 43 runs, made in very good style. His place was taken by E. M. Wilson, but, without the addition of another run, Phillips was splendidly taken at short slip by King, and he made way for W. M. Hemmingway. Four runs later a "yorker" from King uprooted Wilson's middle stump, and, with the wicketa down for 145, things looked more promising for the Philadelphians.

H. A. Arkwright then joined Hemmingway, and some scientific cutting was witnessed. Hemmingway especially played brilliantly, and the manner in which he kept the balls down, sending them traveling through the slips, was a treat to witness. With a total of 174, a good catch at mid off by Brockie off King produced the downfall of Arkwright, who had contributed 16 in good style. C. D. Robinson, the next man, soon got into double figures with two threes and a four, and the fastest scoring of the day was soon seen. The slips, however, proved fatal to Robinson, who was retired by Coates off King, with the total at 195.

W. W. Lowe came as tenth man, but he was of little assistance, for, having added 3, he skied a ball to Baily at cover point, and nine wickets were down for 198. J. C. Hartley was last on the batting list, but he did not receive a single ball, a yorker from Clark proving fatal to Hemmingway, who had contributed 23, and the innings was over for 2 runs short of the second century.

The Englishmen then quickly took the field, and E. S. Patterson and F. H. Bohlen were deputed to start the run-getting for the Philadelphians, while W. W. Lowe and J. C. Hartley had charge of the attack. Bohlen got a good leg stroke for 4 off Hartley's first over, which appeared to inspire confidence in him, for he soon got into double figures, and twenty-five minutes after play started 30 went up. Bohlen scored much faster than his partner, and when 50 went up he was credited with 31. Milligan and Arkwright both went on without producing the desired effect, and the runs went up on the telegraph in a manner not at all appreciated by Capt. Mitchell. With 90 up he decided to go on himself, but he sent down a rather sensational over which included four wides and a boundary hit, and at its conclusion play ceased for the day. The following is the score:

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

F. Mitchell, b. Clark	18
V. T. Hill, b. Creegar	36
F. W. Milligan, c. Wood, b. King	43
N. F. Druce, c. Coates, b. Patterson	4
C. E. M. Wilson, b. King	3
W. M. Hemmingway, b. Clark	23
H. A. Arkwright, c. Brockie, b. King	16
C. D. Robinson, c. Coates, b. King	10
W. W. Lowe, c. Baily, b. Clark	3
J. C. Hartley, not out	0
Byes	15
Leg byes	1
Total	198

Bowling analysis:

Names.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Patterson	150	3	87	1
King	115	5	47	5
Clark	58	2	25	3
Baily	25	1	21	0
Creegar	15	1	2	1

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

E. S. Patterson, not out	32
F. H. Bohlen, not out	52
A. M. Wood, W. W. Noble, C. Coates, F. W. Ralston, E. W. Clark, W. Brockie, J. B. King, E. M. Creegar, and H. P. Baily to bat.	
Byes	7
Leg byes	1
Wides	6
Total	98

Bowling analysis:

Names.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lowe	50	2	27	0
Hartley	25	1	21	0
Milligan	50	3	17	0
Arkwright	20	0	15	0
Mitchell	5	0	4	0

Wides—Milligan, 2; Mitchell, 4.
Runs at the fall of each wicket—Cambridge and Oxford—45, 66, 130, 141, 141, 145, 174, 195, 198, 198.

WIND-UP AT BRIGHTON.

Favorites Have Good Luck on Getaway Day at the Beach.

The Fall meeting of the Brighton Beach Association ended yesterday. The racing was, as has been the case throughout the meeting, tame and uninteresting.

For getaway day the favorites made a good showing, capturing three of the six events. The surprises of the afternoon were the victories of Allan L. and The Swain in the third and last races respectively, who were quoted from 10 to 20 to 1.

"Pittsburg Phil," who has been having a turn of hard luck lately, landed a big coup on his colt King Michael in the opening event. His heavy commissions sent the horse to the post an evenmoney favorite over his field. Ananias, Firebrand, and Bowling Green cut out the running to the turn into the stretch, where King Michael came up on the inside, and when they were straightened out he was in command, and to the end he had matters his own way, winning easily by a length. Navahoe came strong in the run through the stretch and beat Bowling Green a length for the place.

The second event resulted in an easy win for M. F. Dwyer's colt Tom Cromwell. But, owing to Sims's careless riding, he was disqualified.

Tom Cromwell and Volley swung into the stretch a half length apart. Both had a clear field, but Sims, after making the turn, crossed Volley, forcing him to pull up. Before Murphy could get Volley straight again Sims had won the race by a scant length. Murphy immediately lodged a claim of foul against Sims, which the Stewards allowed and in addition fined Sims $50 for careless riding. Volley was placed first, Article second, and Sky Blue third.

A delegation from St. Asaph pulled off a good thing in Allan L. in the third event. They backed him down from 30 to 10 to 1. He gave them a close call for the money, as he was stopping badly at the end, and it took the hardest kind of riding on Duffy's part to stall off Nicolini's rush at the end.

P. Dunne won the next two events with Pepper and Captive respectively. They were both odds-on favorites, and they fully justified the confidence placed in them by beating their fields in hand gallops.

The Swain, at 10 to 1, came strong in the run through the stretch in the closing event and caught McKee, who had made the running, on the post, and beat him out a neck. Clarus, another outsider, was third.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $25 to third. For maidens three years old and upward; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03. No bid for the winner.

1—King Michael, G. E. Smith's b. c., 3 years, by King Ernest-Michaelmas, 107 pounds, $300.. (Doggett)
2—Navahoe, M. F. Stephenson's b. g., 3, 101, $200 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Bowling Green, J. McCabe's b. c., 3, 101, $200 ..... (J. Murphy)
4—Belvina, 3, 104½.
5—Longdock, 5, 109.
6—Firebrand, 3, 104.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..King Michael	1—3	10—1..Longdock	4—1
15—1..Navahoe	5—1	15—1..Firebrand	5—1
11—5..Bowling Green	3—5	40—1..Eaufelda	15—1
10—1..Belvina	4—1	40—1..Hopbloom	15—1
		15—1..Ananias	5—1

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½. No bid for the winner.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 108 pounds, $100.. (J. Murphy)
2—Article, Erie Stable's ch. g., 109, $300.. (Doggett)
3—Sky Blue, J. McLaughlin's br. g., 109, $500.. (Perkins)
4—Marsian, 113.
5—Tennyson II., 108.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Volley	8—5	50—1..Tennyson II.	15—1
7—1..Article	2—1	1—2..Tom Cromwell	Out
6—1..Sky Blue	3—5		
7—1..Marsian	2—1		

Tom Cromwell won by a length, but was disqualified for fouling; Volley was placed first, Article second, and Sky Blue third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43½. No bid for the winner.

1—Allan L., A. J. Goldsborough's b. c., by Ben All-Regret, 105 pounds, $200..... (Duffy)
2—Nibolini, J. Hayman's b. g., 102, $200.. ..... (Perkins)
3—Apprentice, W. C. White's ch. g., 102, $200.. ..... (J. Murphy)
4—Rodman B., 102.
5—Ella Reed, 102.
6—Dreibund, 102.
7—Sir John, 102.
8—Herkimer, 105.
9—Craftless, 102.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Allan L.	4—1	6—1..Dreibund	2—1
8—5..Nicolini	3—5	10—1..Sir John	4—1
3—1..Apprentice	1—1	30—1..Herkimer	10—1
20—1..Rodman B.	8—1	40—1..Craftless	15—1
5—2..Ella Reed	4—5		

Won by half a length; five lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Pepper, P. Dunne's br. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Francesca, 108 pounds..... (Chorn)
2—Charade, W. H. Jones's b. h., 6, 108. (Doggett)
3—Little Tom, C. Baker's ch. g., 4, 102. (Perkins)
4—Kinglet, 5, 100.
5—Panway, 6, 97.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Pepper	Out.	6—1..Kinglet	7—5
8—1..Charade	5—2	12—1..Panway	3—1
6—1..Little Tom	1—1		

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01¼.

1—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Strathmore-Black Maria, 112 pounds..... (Chorn)
2—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 104. (J. Murphy)
3—Imperial, C. F. Dwyer's b. c., 99.... (Sheedy)
4—Gladioli, 90. (Helen H. II., 91.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Captive	1—3	4—1..Gladioli	1—1
6—1..Emotional	8—5	10—1..Helen H. II.	2—1
8—1..Imperial	8—5		

Won by a length; three parts of a length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $200, of which $85 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½. No bid for the winner.

1—The Swain, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. c., 3 years, by Galore-Pride of the Village, 97 pounds, $500..... (Hirsh)
2—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g., 3, 85, $200 ..... (O'Donnell)
3—Clarus, R. Bradley's ch. g., 4, 95, $200.. ..... (Powers)
4—Diabolus, 4, 109.
5—Nero, aged, 110.
6—Fullerton Lass, 4, 104.
7—Golden Gate, 3, 91.
8—Babe Murphy, 3, 85.
9—Kallirhoe, 3, 85.
10—Darkness, 5, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..The Swain	4—1	10—1..Ful'ton Lass.	4—1
2—1..McKee	7-10	30—1..Golden Gate.	10—1
20—1..Clarus	8—1	6—1..R. Murphy	2—1
50—1..Diabolus	20—1	5—2..Kallirhoe	4—5
5—1..Nero	2—1	20—1..Darkness	8—1

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

To Race at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Heavy handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Rey del Carreres	138	The Bluffer	108
Harrington	122	Illusion	107
Pop Gray	115	Bombazette	105
The Sage	115	Shelly Tuttle	104
Preston	111	Stonenellie	104
Integrity	108	Captain T.	103

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
April Fool	109	Sabilla	107
Deerslayer	107	Kennel	102

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Annob Lyle	115	Intermission	108
Cassette	108	Medica	100
Woodvine	108	Silverhcod	100
La Vienta	108	Wild Violet	100

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upwards; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Patrician	108	Sir Francis	99
Hugh Penny	108	Ajax	99
Helen Nichols	107	Ed Kearney	98
Discount	104	Chattanooga	97
Annisette	103	Arapahoe	97
Jack of Spades	102	Derfargilla	95
Wernberg	102	Iola	95
Pop Gray	102	Harry Reed	93
Beldemere	101	Bellicose	92

FIFTH RACE.—The Second Special; guaranteed value $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Rey El Santa

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Steady.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Higher—Cotton Active—Coffee Quiet.

There was a very nervous feeling in grain most of the day, and prices fluctuated sharply with the West, while local speculators were active, and the close was steady at a slight advance. Provisions were more active and higher. Cotton continued excited and active at higher prices. Coffee was quiet, but closed higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	66	@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24½	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.15	@	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.10	@	3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.75	@	10.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@	6.30
Beef, family	9.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½	@	22
Sugar, granulated	4¼	@	4 9-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾	@	8½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	20.00
Copper, lake	12.00	@	12.25
Lead	3.35	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very nervous, and opened at an advance of ⅜c on professional buying, and helped by the excitement in the cotton market. Cables were quiet, and there was considerable disposition to realize, which caused a break of 1¼c, only to rally again, closing steady at ¾c advance, with a fair trading. Spot was irregular and quiet, but closed steady. Sales, 32,000 bushels ungraded red, to arrive, for export, on private terms.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ¼c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 63¼c.... Clearances hence, none from Atlantic ports, 4,292 bushels; receipts, 110,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 120,909 bushels; in the interior, 906,413 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm at ⅜c advance, following the gain West, but reacted ½@⅝c on the heavy interior movement and reported receipt of a car of new at Kansas City, closing steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with a moderate trade.... Spot was in moderate export demand at steady prices; sales, 45,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms; 5,000 bushels do at 38c, elevator; 8,000 bushels do at 38⅞c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels do at 39½c, free on board, afloat.... Receipts, 168,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 228,001 bushels; in the interior, 95,058 bushels.... Clearances hence, 78,574 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 83,974 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, and without change, with receipts heavy.... Spot were quiet, with mixed firm, and white ½c lower.... Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26½c asked; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27¼c; No. 3, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24½c; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 25@30c for 60,000 bushels.... Receipts, 146,400 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	..	@..	64¾
October	140,000	64½@65¼	65
December	6,860,000	65 13-16@67 3-16	66¾
May	975,000	69¼@70½	70¼
Total	7,975,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	15,000	37¾@38	37½
October	35,000	37¾@38	37⅝
November	15,000	37⅜@37¼	37¼
December	10,000	36¼@..	36¼
May	490,000	35¼@35½	35½
Total	565,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	..	@..	24⅝
October	25,000	24¼@..	24¼
December	..	@..	24¾
May	..	@..	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	..	@....	25¾
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Business was very moderate at generally unchanged prices, following the unsettled wheat market. Sales, 16,100 bbls, including of City Mills 2,000 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls extra, at quotations; 450 bbls Bakers' extra at $3; 1,000 sacks low do at $2.35; 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.65; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.65; 2,700 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.30; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.80, and 500 bbls Spring straights at $3.30.... Arrivals, 11,114 bbls and 22,878 sacks; exports, 1,500 bbls and 12,745 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,745 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No 1	2.70@ 2.80
Clears	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.20@ 3.25
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.40
Patents	3.30@ 3.45
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	3.75@ 4.00
City extras	3.00@ 3.25
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	.. @ 2.75

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	@ ..
Supers	2.10@$2.15	$2.25@$2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.80@ 3.10
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.35
Patents	3.20@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.50@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and steady; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT—Sale of 10,000 bushels prime State at 46c, delivered, for export.

BUSKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; sales of small lots at $1.90@$2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed, do, at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand fair at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46@47c; Western, 44@45c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 77c; fine do, 95c.

FEED—Steady and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@75c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil-meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was perhaps a little stronger sentiment here and there in the trade over oil, and, beyond question, if there was material demand the product would do a little better in price for prompt deliveries. It gathers its tone, as aside from the cottonseed situation, from a belief that lard and general hog products will probably be taken up for a stronger line of prices. The talk that way has back of it a falling off in the supplies of lard at the West, through freer distributions to the local and export interests to about one-half the quantity held last month. Rumors prevail of either a concerted effort or more general confidence among the dealers in lard from its legitimate position for hardening its price. There may be nothing substantial in these reports of probable increasing strength for lard, yet without doubt they are bringing out more hopefulness on the part of the trade here, not only in provisions, but in the other food products that more or less depend upon the fluctuations of hog products. The greatest obstacle to an advance for cotton oil is the supply of the old crop, which tides along, especially under the present restricted method of buying, to the doing away with most of the influence that comes from the delayed arrivals of new oil, with its immaterial supply, until the beginning of November. At present even Texas has only small lots of new crude in bulk to offer, while it could get 18c from this market for choice. The best that can be said about the old oil for prompt deliveries is that good off yellow has sold at 26½c, although small lots on the dock are offered for less money, indeed, to 26c, while prime yellow, so called, at least, is about one-half of the advance brought about subsequently a little feverishness here and some selling, which forced a decline from the best figures, which had been 18@20 points above the close of the day before, of 9@10 points. Even lower crop estimates than Nelli's have been made by prominent houses, and while, at this time of year, they may be subjected to material changes, yet they are exerting chief influence. Toward the close the speculation was modified, while the latest sales were 9@15 points over Thursday's close. The business in the options reached 378,800 bales.... Spot was ⅛c higher and quiet. Sales, 743 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8¼
Middling uplands	8⅜

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c on
Middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
September	8.65@8.67	8.66	8.66	400
October	8.64@8.66	8.70	8.63	1,200
November	8.70@8.71	8.76	8.67	9,000
December	8.77@8.78	8.85	8.73	61,900
January	8.85@ ..	8.92	8.82	192,600
February	8.91@8.92	8.97	8.89	7,400
March	8.96@8.97	9.04	8.94	100,200
April	9.02@9.03	9.07	9.00	2,100
May	9.07@9.08	9.17	9.07	4,000
Total				378,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total Last Year.
Galveston	4568	6007	7285	7419	43345	50132
New-Orleans	6210	4168	5321	4455	31813	52124
Mobile	681	1036	854	912	7066	10022
Savannah	8858	5137	4765	5296	33404	41248
Charleston	2206	1704	2463	4132	16389	19447
Wilmington	1021	805	1850	2188	9593	12720
Norfolk	694	388	991	802	3410	7005
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	1567
New-York	1062	..	..	..	1062	467
Boston	45	..	..	45	240	..
Philadelphia	50	232	307	66	1307	414
West Point	..	107	..	..	466	787
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	7716
Total	26295	19684	23786	25274	147951	--
This day last week	16015	15740	12506	17523	--	--
This day last year	28946	30530	23065	32796	..	200594

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

THIS WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	5,581	3,650	5,839
Dallas	2,293	1,760	891
Shreveport	1,744	777	3,231
Little Rock	793	..	1,902
Helena	803	125	892
Vicksburg	852	96	1,277
Columbus, Miss	996	827	574
Natchez	1,732	1,021	1,650
Memphis	5,253	2,556	4,876
Nashville	34	..	75
Selma, (estimated)	3,500	3,000	3,039
Montgomery	9,113	7,235	5,841
Eufaula	1,600	1,353	1,100
Columbus, Ga	3,566	3,350	2,598
Macon	3,882	3,332	1,131
Albany	2,803	2,632	1,905
Atlanta	..	..	457
Rome	473	100	420
Augusta	10,528	7,295	a11,049
Columbia	1,886	1,886	..
Newberry	500	500	..
Charlotte	993	993	..
Raleigh	894	614	1,100
St. Louis	324	4,751	6,628
Houston	48,690	43,945	24,025
Meridian	1,166	..	2,403
Cincinnati	427	381	4,988
Yazoo City	1,378	200	1,752
Total	111,802	92,379	89,344

a, Actual.

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	8,632	7,178	9,704
Dallas	3,176	2,503	a1,584
Shreveport	3,813	2,227	3,798
Little Rock	717	289	724
Helena	381	..	526
Vicksburg	626	466	1,916
Columbus, Miss	773	556	827
Natchez	1,591	750	2,150
Memphis	5,744	1,999	8,507
Nashville	..	..	410
Selma	5,866	4,762	4,188
Montgomery	9,961	7,811	a7,107
Eufaula	1,186	1,076	856
Columbus, Ga	3,051	3,245	3,270
Macon	4,482	3,869	2,351
Albany	2,416	1,083	2,700
Atlanta	2,872	1,053	2,065
Rome	941	613	a547
Augusta	8,874	8,708	b7,139
Columbia	1,994	1,994	..
Newberry	283	283	..
Charlotte	738	938	100
Raleigh	2,217	2,182	935
St. Louis	829	3,413	8,815
Houston	69,900	64,539	27,705
Meridian	1,541	410	1,879
Cincinnati	2,333	1,969	2,744
Yazoo City	406	48	1,736
Total	146,291	124,046	107,864

a Corrected. b Actual.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	101,000	78,000
Sales American	88,000	71,000
Sales for export	3,000	5,000
Sales for speculation	3,000	1,000
Actual export	10,000	4,000
Forwarded	59,000	61,000
Total stock	1,037,000	799,000
Of which American	928,000	657,000
Total imports of week	12,000	9,000
Of which American	9,000	5,000
Amount afloat	55,000	83,000
Of which American	49,000	73,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Sept. 27, 1895, 4 11-16d; Sept. 28, 1894, 3 17-32d; Sept. 29, 1893, 4½d.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades held firmly and demand generally fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@18	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand was mainly to fill orders, with prices ruling firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4¼@4⅝	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3⅜@4		
Head	5⅝@6		

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, with a very light inquiry.... Refined firm and less active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼ @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 13-16@2⅞
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼ @3⅜

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4 11-16@4⅞
Coarse powdered	4 11-16@4⅞
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Confectioners' granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4½
(1) Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
(2) Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4 3-16@4⅜
(4) Phoenix A	4¼ @4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4¼ @4 5-16
No. 6	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 7	4 15-16@4⅛
No. 8	3¾ @4 1-16
No. 9	3⅝ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3⅝
No. 11	3½ @3 13-16
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 13	@3⅜
No. 14	@3 5-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The situation regarding the new State beans is practically unchanged. Marrow and medium are scarce, and wanted by jobbing trade at full late prices, and pea are also selling up closely on the basis of $1.50. Most of the export orders for red kidney have been filled, and it looks as if some decline would follow shortly. Old domestic and foreign beans are having dull sale, and a generally easy feeling prevails, though values have not changed materially. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, marrow, 1894, $1.55@$1.60; do, medium, 1895, $1.50@$1.55; do, pea, 1895, $1.50; do, pea and medium, 1894, $1.40@$1.45; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.95@$2; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.60@$1.65; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.30@$1.35; do, Yellow Eye, 1895, $1.90@$2; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, lima, California, $3.15@$3.25; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.35@$1.40; do, foreign, pea and medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; green peas, per bbl, 95c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, 85@87½c.

BUTTER—The best of the fresh receipts receive moderate attention, and are held up to full previous prices. Held creamery is about steady at 20c for extra and 16@19c for under grades. State dairy at regular prices, but arrives slowly.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	21½	@	22
Creamery, Western, extras		@	22
Creamery, Western, firsts	18½	@	20½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15	@	17
Creamery, Western, thirds	13	@	14
State, dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20	@	..
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18	@	19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16	@	..
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	16	@	18
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@	15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12	@	13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14	@	16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11	@	12
Western dairy, firsts	12	@	13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½	@	11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½	@	12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	11¾	@	12
Western, factory, tubs, June, firsts	11	@	11¼
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½	@	11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾	@	11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10	@	10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8	@	9½
Western dairy and factory, old	8	@	10

CHEESE—Fine full cream was in fair request by exporters and the home trade at full prices, a few lots of colored reaching 8¼c; under qualities also in pretty fair demand. Part skims steady; demand mainly for small sizes.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	..	@	8
State, full cream, large, colored, choice	..	@	7¾
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	..	@	7¾
State, full cream, large, white, choice	..	@	7½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	..	@	7
State, full cream, large, common to fair	6	@	6¾
State, full cream, small size, col., fancy	8¼	@	..
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8¼	@	..
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	7¾	@	8¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7	@	7¾
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5	@	6¼
State, part skims, large white, choice	..	@	5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5	@	5¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	4	@	4¾
State, part skims, common	3	@	3¾
State, full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS—A more confident feeling over prices, due to light receipts and more favorable weather.

State, country marks, per doz	17	@	18
Pennsylvania, country marks	17	@	18
Western, northerly sections, fresh gathered, fancy selected	..	@	17
Western, northerly sections, average prime	16	@	16½
Western, central sections, prime	16	@	16½
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	15½	@	16
Western, refrigerator, prime	..	@	15½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	$4.00	@	$4.50
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.45	@	3.75
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00	@	3.30
Western, checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.40	@	2.70
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.50	@	3.25
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50	@	2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—High-grade red table apples scarce and steady, but all other varieties and qualities are over plenty, pressed for sale, dull, and weak. Choice pears steady; under grades dull and irregular. Quinces in light supply, but quiet. Plums scarce and wanted. Peaches in rather light supply, but mostly of only fair and lower grade; demand quiet; quotations cover most of the offerings, but extra fancy lots command a premium. Choice grapes steady; under grades in baskets and gift crates drag, but bulk stock, in trays, large baskets, and barrels, has a fair demand from winemakers. Cranberries plenty; stock keeping badly; holders pressing for sales, and prices weak and irregular. We quote: Apples—Fancy red table sorts, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, King, $1.50@$1.75; do, Ben Davis, $1.25@$1.50; do, 20 ounce, $1@$1.25; do, Fall and York Pippin, $1@$1.50; do, Baldwin, $1@$1.25; do, Greening, 75c@$1; do, inferior, 50@75c. Pears—Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Boston, boxes, $1.50@$2; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; do, Beurre Clairgeau, $1.50@$2.50; do, Beurre d'Anjou and Sheldon, $1.50@$2. Quinces, per bbl, $2@$2.50. Plums, per 8-lb basket, 40@70c. Peaches—Jersey, per basket, 30c@$1; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$2; do, per crate, 75c @$1.50. Grapes—State, Delaware, per basket, 10@16c; Niagara, 7@12c; Concord, 6@8c; do, up-river, Niagara, per case, 50@75c; do, Concord, 50@90c. Wine Grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1½@1¾c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $3@$5.50; per crate, $1.50@$1.87. DRIED—There is a fairly steady feeling in the better grades of evaporated apples, with a moderate demand, chiefly from exporters; stock not good enough to pass as prime, and all the inferior qualities are very slow and weak. Sun-dried apples without further quotable change; plenty of stock and movement light. Chops and cores and skins barely steady. Peaches dull and weak. Not much doing in small fruits. Raspberries and cherries steady; other kinds weak. We quote—Apples—Evaporated, 1895, choice to fancy, 5¼@6½c; do, common to prime, 4@5¼c; do, 1894, 4@6¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c. Peaches—Southern, sun-dried, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c. Cherries, pickleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3⅝@3¾c; apricots, 6@11c; prunes, 4@8c.

GAME—Fair call for choice, sound stock of all kinds, but arrivals largely out of order, and prices show wide range. We quote: Woodcock—Per pair, 50c@$1.12. Partridges—Near by, 50c@$1.12; do, Western, 50@75c; grouse, 50c@$1. English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1@$2.25; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75. Quail—Frozen, $2@$2.25. Wild ducks—Mallard, per pair, 50@75c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c. Venison—Fresh, per lb, 10@22c; do, frozen, 16@20c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—About a car and a half arrived since our last report. It was too late for the Jewish holiday trade, and the market in consequence was very quiet and lower, especially on fowls, chickens, and roosters. Geese held up better than other kinds. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11½@12c; chickens, 11@11½c; old roosters, 6c; ducks, 10c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, $1@$1.50; pigeons, 20@25c. DRESSED—Market cleaning up well on all kinds except common grades of chickens and turkeys. Prices were well sustained, and on fancy qualities closed quite firm. We quote: Turkeys—Old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, large, 10@12c; average, 8@9c; small, 4@7c. Fowls, 10@11c. Old cocks, 6c. Chickens—Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry picked, 7@11c; scalded, 10@10½c. Spring ducks—Eastern and Long Island, 13@15c; Western, 7@10c. Eastern geese, 13@16c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes freely offered, with full supplies and a light inquiry; sweets steadier. Onions quiet and easy.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$1.00@$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	25@ 75
Cabbages, per 100	2.00@ 4.00
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	5.00@ 7.50
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	4.00@ 6.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	5@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	75@ 1.00
Eggplant, Jersey, per bbl	75@ 1.25
Lima beans, per bag	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	65@ 80
Onions, Orange County, yellow, bbl	90@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	.. @ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	.. @ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 60

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	1.00@ ..
Jersey, Rural and Blush, bulk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.05
Jersey, Giants, &c., in bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	1.50@ 1.62
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior	1.25@ 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Receipts of hard bricks are not very large, and the demand is about fully equal to the supply. Prices have generally advanced somewhat. Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.50@$5 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.37½@$5; up-river hard, $4@$4.50; Jerseys, $4@$4.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19. Cement is steady. Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$2; English Portland, $1.95@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50.... Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85@90c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1.... Laths are firmer, and $2 per 1,000 is asked, but only $1.80@$1.85 is bid. ...Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay light and stock somewhat reduced; demand still quiet. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@85c. Clover—Mixed, 80@70c; clover, 50@55c. Rye straw—Long, 50@60c; do, short, and oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—A fair business reported in the interior at steady prices, while local trade continued light.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @7
State N. Y., crop 1894, medium to prime	4½@5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	.. @7
Pacific coast, crop 1894, medium to prime	5 @6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@4½

HIDES—Business was light, with orders few and prices steady.

Dry—	Pounds.		Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20	@23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20	@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21	@24	22 @..
California, selected	22	@25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20	@23	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21	@23	17½@..
Bogota, selected	21	@24	15½@17
Central America, selected	20	@22	16 @16¼
Payta, selected	23	@25	15 @15½
Port au Platte, selected	17	@18	14 @..
Porto Cabello, selected	21	@23	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17	@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16	@19	11 @..
Tampico, selected	20	@21	15 @..
Tabasco, selected	20	@21	15 @..
Truxillo, selected	16	@17	15½@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18	@19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10	@12	18 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15	@17	12 @16
Dry upper leather stock—			
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10	@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10	@13	13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10	@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9	@10	13 @..
Dry salted—			
Maracaibo, as they run	30	@33	11 @..
Maranham, as they run	25	@28	11 @..
Payta, as they run	28	@32	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20	@24	13 @..
Progreso, as they run	23	@25	9½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26	@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24	@28	13 @..
Texas, selected	24	@30	12 @..
Wet salted—			
Havana, as they run	35	@50	9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40	@75	.. @..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50	@60	.. @..

LEATHER—Export demand was fair, while home inquiry was dull, and prices unchanged.

	Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Non-Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.	—Acid.—
Light, first selection	@24	@..	22	@..
Middle, first selection	@24	@..	21½	@23
Heavy, first selection	@24	@..	23	@24
Light, seconds	@23	@..	21	@22
Middle, seconds	@23	@..	21	@22
Heavy, seconds	@23	@..	21	@22
Damaged, all weights	@21	@..	20	@21
Rejects	..	..	20	@..

UNION.

Light, backs	34	@36	Light backs, cow	34	@36
Middle backs	34	@36	Seconds	..	@34
Middle, heavy	34	@34

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reading and Distillers the Speculative Features.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE COAL TRADE

Negotiations for a Settlement of Whisky Trade Difficulties Still Unsettled — Gold Shipments to Prussia.

FRIDAY, P. M.

Reading and Distilling and Cattle Feeding were the speculative features of to-day's market. The first named advanced to 22⅜, but closed at 22⅛, a net gain of 1⅛ points on sales of 74,000 shares. It was reported that the plan of reorganization was ready for promulgation and would probably be announced within twenty-four hours. The coal situation was also said to be greatly improved, and that a further advance in prices of anthracite would be made in the near future. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was in demand, although the uncertainty as to the outcome of the negotiations for a settlement with rival interests caused some irregularity. The stock closed at 24½, a net gain of 1⅛ points on sales of 39,695 shares.

The general market was somewhat irregular, owing to the talk about gold shipments Messrs. Crossman Brothers withdrew $1,500,000 gold for shipment to-morrow, and the report was that further heavy shipments would be made in the near future. The metal goes to Prussia, and is wanted there in connection with the conversion of the home debt. Exchange rates are below the point where the shipments can be made profitably as an exchange transaction, but the difference is made up by a commission paid by the foreigners to the shippers. This fact being well understood, the shipments are not regarded with the same concern which marked the recent outflow of the precious metal.

The volume of business was even smaller than on recent days, and the net changes were not important. Speculation was almost entirely professional.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in small demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was dull. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $93,920,756; balance, $7,439,836; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $90,287.

Money in London, ¼@¾ per cent.; short and three-months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$66,554,156
Imports for the same period	23,323,848
Net exports	$43,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893	13,241,865
Net exports to date, 1892	52,145,100

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago — 45c discount. Boston — 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific	1½
Chic., M. & St. P. pf	¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	1⅛
National Lead pf	¾
Oregon R. & N.	1½
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅛

DECLINED.

Col. & Hocking Coal	1
Col., H. V. & Toledo	¾
Illinois Central	1
St. Paul & Omaha pf	1½
Union Pacific	1½
U. S. Leather pf	1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were dull, aside from the Reading issues, which were heavily dealt in. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue con	1
Louisville, Evansville & St. L. gen. 5s	2
L., N. A. & Chicago con	1½
Missouri Pacific con	1
Reading 1st pf. inc	1½
Reading 3d pf. inc	1½
Reading general	1½
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 5s	1
St. P., M. & M. 2d	1½

DECLINED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	2
Kansas & Texas 5s	1¾
Norfolk & Western 100-year 5s	1

Government bonds were strong. The 4s of 1925 advanced ¼, and the 5s, registered, ⅛. There was a sale of $7,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 111¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	.....	96½
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	115⅞	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115⅞	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	216
American Exchange	161
Commerce	188
Corn Exchange	285
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Irving	135
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	186
Metropolitan	1
New-York	230
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	166
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	96
Western National	112½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 82¾; Erie 2d consols, ¾, to 82¼, and St. Paul, ½ to 78, ex dividend. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 104¾; Reading, ⅛, to 11¼, and Erie, ½, to 12⅞. Union Pacific sold at 15, New-York Central at 105¼, Louisville and Nashville at 65⅝, and Atchison at 23¾. British consols were firm at 107⅞ for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £48,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent.

Paris advices quote 5 per cent. rentes at 100f 85c for the account. Spanish 4s, 66¼.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	150	152½	210
American Cotton Oil	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21½	21⅝	1,110
American Express	115	115	114	114	114	115	50
*American Sugar Refining	108	108⅜	107¼	108¼	108¼	108⅝	14,857
*American Sugar Refining pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	101	225
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	93	96	25
American Tobacco	101⅝	102½	101¼	101¼	101½	101⅞	9,852
American Tobacco pf	110	110	109⅞	110	..	..	115
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	23⅛	3,720
*At. T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32½	33½	33½	33½	33⅜	33½	200
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65½	100
Canada Southern	53¼	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅞	500
Canadian Pacific	61	61⅜	61	61⅜	61⅛	..	1,015
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	235
Chicago Gas	69⅜	69⅝	68¼	69¼	69⅜	69⅝	11,620
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105	104⅝	104¾	104½	104¾	1,400
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86	86¼	85½	85⅝	85⅞	85⅞	7,020
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅜	46	46¾	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77⅛	77⅝	77	77⅛	77½	77⅝	16,330
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅞	259
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70	70½	70	70	70	70⅛	7,290
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¼	39¼	39	39	38¾	39	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	3	4	410
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	23¾	23⅞	23½	23½	23¼	24	200
Delaware & Hudson	133¼	133½	133¼	133½	132	133½	813
Delaware, Lack. & Western	170	170½	170	170½	170¼	171½	440
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½	54½	50
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	23½	24¼	23½	24⅜	24	24⅛	39,695
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100½	100½	99	100½	58
General Electric	39	39½	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅝	3,260
Illinois Central	101⅛	101⅞	101	101	101¼	102	285
Iowa Central pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	34½	35¼	302
Lac'de Gas	29	29½	28½	28	28	28⅜	300
Lake Erie & Western	25	25	25	25	24⅜	25¼	305
Lake Erie & Western pf	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	76½	78	60
Long Island	84	84	84	84	84	86	109
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20¾	21¼	100
Louisville & Nashville	64⅛	64⅞	63⅞	64⅛	64¼	64¼	850
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10	10	10	9¾	10	400
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	28	*28½	200
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	101	100½	102	100
Minn. & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	25	25¼	200
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	86	86⅝	30
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	59	61	50
Missouri Pacific	38½	38½	38¾	38¼	38½	38⅝	2,610
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37¾	37¾	37¾	38⅛	548
*National Lead Co., ex div.	35	35	34¾	34¾	35	35½	217
*National Lead Co. pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	292
National Linseed Oil	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	25	100
National Starch	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7⅝	115
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	50	50¼	40
National Starch 2d pf	23	23	23	23	20	30	345
New-Jersey Central	114½	114½	113¾	114	113¾	114¼	1,600
New-York Central	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	102¾	103¼	240
New-York & New-Haven	180	180	180	180	179	182	100
N. Y. & N. H. rights	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	..	..	254
N. Y. & N. H. bond rights	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	..	..	110
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	13	13½	625
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅝	600
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36	36⅝	36	36¼	36	36¼	950
Norfolk & Western	4	4	4	4	3½	4	100
Norfolk & Western pf	14½	14½	14¼	14½	14¾	15½	20
North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	15
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	20
Northern Pacific pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	19¼	150
Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	9	10	50
Ontario & Western	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼	18½	200
Oregon Railway & Nav.	25	25½	25	25½	25½	30	228
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	10	10	10	10	10	11¼	5
Pacific Mail	31¼	31½	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31	4,230
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	22	22¼	74,035
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	19½	19¼	19⅝	140
Pullman Palace Car Co	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	173	173½	206
St. Louis Southwestern	8¼	8¼	8	8	8⅛	8⅜	700
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	18	1,350
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43½	43½	43½	43¾	44	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120	120	120	120	120	122	200
Southern Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	300
Southern Railway	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	306
Southern Railway pf	40	40¼	40	40	40	40¼	757
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42⅞	43⅛	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	1,400
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100	100	100	100	100	..	10
Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	10
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	430
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8	8¼	8	8¼	8	8¼	850
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	120
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	32	32	32	32	31½	32½	100
United States Express	47	47	47	47	47	50	5
United States Rubber	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼	41	41½	100
United States Rubber pf	94¼	94¼	94	94	93¾	94¼	720
*United States Leather	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	16½	100
*United States Leather pf	86⅛	86⅛	85	85	85	85½	980
Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9	9¼	9	9½	350
Wabash pf	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23½	23½	23⅝	2,250
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	107	107	107	112	105
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	492
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	1,815
Total sales							229,878

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s	2,000	112¾	1,000 112½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	20,000	83	20,000 83¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	5,000	82¼	30,000 82½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st Instlmnt paid	10,000	34⅜	15,000 34½ 20,000 34⅝ 10,000 34½ 10,000 34¼ 10,000 34½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Brch	5,000	123¼	
Balt & O Southw'n 1st Con 4½s	2,000	100	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	15,000	114½	4,000 115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	30,000	102¼	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	2,000c	112½	
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	2,000	121½	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	3,000	81¼	
Ches & O. R & A Div 1st Consol 4s	1,000	96½	
2d Consol 4s	5,000	89	
Chic. Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	5,000	93¾	
Chic. B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	120¾	
Chic. B & Q Conv 5s	3,000	103½	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	2,000	103½	3,000 103¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000	112½	3,000 113
Chic. R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	106	2,000 105¾ 1,000 106
Chi. Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	111¾	
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	1,000	91½	
Duluth & Man 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	73	
E. T. V & G Div'l 5s	1,000c	115	
Ft W'th & D C 1st	5,000	70½	1,000 70½ 4,000 70⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s	3,000	94¼	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	1,000	78	
Louisv & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st	1,000	104	
Louisv & Nashville N. O & Mob 1st	15,000	122½	
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s	4,000	117½	
L S & M So 2d Coup	2,000	125⅝	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	7,000	111½	
Long Island G M 4s	3,000	98	
Louisv, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s Trust Co Certfs	19,000	42	
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	5,000	105¼	5,000 105½ 9,000 105⅝ 5,000 106 1,000 106¼ 7,000 106½
Lo, N A & Chic G 5s	6,000	77¼	3,000 77¾ 7,000 77⅞
Mexican Int 1st 4s	12,000	74⅜	
Mil & St P 8s 1st	1,000	163¾	
Minn & St L Con 5s	5,000	103⅝	
Mo. Kan & East 1st	10,000	97½	4,000 97⅝ 5,000 97⅞
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	1,000	85½	
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	5,000	103	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	5,000	76½	
Mo Pac Trust 5s	2,000	80	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	66	
N Y Cent'l Ext 4s	5,000c	105	
N Y. Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol	10,000	80½	
D M & Co Certfs Stamped	5,000	80¼	25,000 80½ 17,000 80¾ 18,000 80⅞ 30,000 80¾ 10,000 80⅞
Funded 5s Coup D M & Co Certfs	10,000	81	
Funded 5s Coup D M & Co Certfs	15,000	79½	3,000 79⅝
N Y. N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs ex rights	1,000	136½	20,000 137
N Y. Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	10,000	93½	
North Pac 1st Reg	10,000	118	
North Pac 1st Coup	8,000	117⅜	
North Pac 2d Coup	5,000	102	5,000 101 5,000 100½ 5,000 102
North Pac Cons 5s	8,000	39	1,000 38½
Nor Pac Col Tr 5s	2,000	84½	
Nor & W 100-Year 5s	2,000	64	
Oregon Impvmt 1st	2,000	97½	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	1,000	30½	
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	16,000	107	1,000 107¼
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	10,000	61½	5,000 61¾ 5,000 61
Peo & Eastern 1st	3,000	83½	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	70,000	40	5,000 39⅞ 41,000 40 15,000 39⅝ 11,000 40 11,000 40½ 90,000 40⅝ 2,000 40⅞ 8,000 40⅜ 5,000 40⅝ 15,000 40½ 5,000 40⅝ 25,000 40⅜ 16,000 41 20,000 41¼ 24,000 41½ 1,000 41¾ 15,000 41¼ 2,000 41
2d Pref Inc	5,000	24⅞	28,000 24⅞ 16,000 25 5,000 24⅞ 5,000 24⅞ 35,000 25 20,000 25¼ 35,000 25⅜ 11,000 25½ 25,000 25⅝ 20,000 25¼ 5,000 25⅝ 1,000 25¼ 25,000 25⅞ 5,000 25¾ 5,000 25¼ 10,000 25¾
3d Pref Inc	15,000	18½	15,000 18⅝ 23,000 18½ 143,000 18⅝ 5,000c 18¾ 21,000 19 55,000 19¼ 27,000 19⅝ 10,000 19½ 2,000 19⅝ 111,000 19½ 10,000 19¼ 35,000 19½ 25,000 19¼
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	14,000	88	25,000 88⅝ 11,000 88⅞ 10,000 88¾ 6,000 88½
Trust Co Certfs	1,000	78¾	
P. & R. gen. 4s—C't'd	152,000	79	25,000 79½ 21,000 79½ 14,000 79⅝ 128,000 79¾ 10,000 79⅝ 20,000 79¾ 5,000 79⅝ 40,000 79½ 20,000 79⅝ 46,000 79⅞ 31,000 79¾
Pittsburg & W'n 1st	5,000	85	
Rich & Danville 6s	5,000	122	1,000 121
Rich & Danv Deb 5s Stamped	10,000	99¾	
St L Southw 2d Inc	28,000	39	
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s	10,000	105	
St Paul, M & M 2d	1,000	122	3,000 123
Scioto Val & N E 4s	15,000	84	
So Pac of Ariz 1st	4,000	97¼	6,000 97¾
So Pac of Cal 1st	15,000	115	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	96¾	1,000 97
Tex & N O Cons 5s	8,000	95	7,000 95¼
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	2,000	92	
Tex & Pacific 2d Inc	10,000	28⅝	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	3,000	111	
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	2,000	81	4,000 80⅞
Union Elev 1st 6s	3,000s20f	108½	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	10,000	108¼	
U P. Denv & Gulf 1st	5,000	42	
U S Leather Co 5s	13,000	114	
Virginia Midl'd G M Guarantee Stamped	5,000	101⅜	
Wabash R R 1st	25,000	108⅞	15,000 109 1,000 108⅞ 12,000 109 1,000 108¼ 13,000 109
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s	17,000	79	4,000 78¾
West Shore Gtd 4s	20,000	103½	
Western Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	15,000	61¼	5,000 61¾ 15,000 61½
Total sales			$2,807,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	64	67
American Coal	100	..
American Cotton Oil pf	70	72
American District Tel	35	40
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Brunswick Company	1½	2½
Buffalo, R. & P	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N	53	10
Cedar F. & M	69	80
Central Pacific	16	19⅜
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East. Ill	50	55
Chicago & East. Ill. pf	103	104
Chicago & N. W. pf	147	149
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev	6¾	6½
Col. Coal & Iron pf	..	100
Col., H. V. & T. pf	62	65
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	35
Consolidated Gas Co	142	143½
D. M. & Ft. D	8½	9½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	50	58
*D., S. S. & A	7	7¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	16
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	37
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	57	71½
Flint & P. M	16½	48
Flint & P. M. pf	..	128
Great Northern pf	126	27
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Co	73	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19¾	20¾
Iowa Central	10¾	11
Kanawha & Michigan	8½	9½
Keokuk & D. M	4¼	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17	..
Laclede Gas pf	86½	87½
Lake Shore	150	150½
L., St. Louis & T	⅛	..
Mah. Coal, R	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6	7
Manhattan Con	110	112
Maryland Coal pf	50	65
Mexican Central	12	13
Mexican National ctfs	2¼	2¾
Minn. Iron	60	70
Mo., Kansas & Texas	17¾	18¼
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	24½
N., C. & St. L	70	90
New Central Coal	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L	15⅜	16½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	33
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	26	26½
Norfolk & Western	69	80
Northwestern Tel	169½	..
Ohio Southern	7	15
Oregon Improvement	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & Eastern	8½	10
Peoria, D. & E	5½	5⅞
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	32
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	58½	60
P., F. W. & C	165	..
P., F. W. & C., sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf	..	18⅝
Rens. & Sar	180	..
Rio Grande Western	18	19
Rio Grande Western pf	42	43½
Rome, W. & O	116½	118½
St. J. & G. I	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	32	33½
St. Paul, M. & M	115	118
Silver bullion ctfs	67	67⅜
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T. pf	100	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	42
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	80
Tol., A. A. & N. M	1¾	2
Toledo, Peoria & West	10	15
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	17	..
U. P., D. & G	6	6½
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	25	..
*Western Union Beef	8¾	9¼
W. & L. E. pf	49	50⅞
Wisconsin Central	6½	7

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	108	108¾	107	108¾	10,840
Am. Tob. Co.	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	260
A., T. & S. F.	23	23	22¾	22¾	450
Ark. C. Imp.	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	40
Chic. Gas	69¾	70	69¾	69¾	3,130
Dist. & C. F.	23¼	24⅛	23¼	23¾	5,450
Gen. Elec.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾	80
Louis. & N.	63¾	64	63¾	64	50
Mo. Pacific	38¼	39¼	38¼	38¼	240
Nat. Lead	35	35	35	35	10

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

The full statement of about 2,800 commercial failures for the third quarter of 1895 will be published next week, and will show liabilities of about $30,000,000, of which about $11,000,000 have been of manufacturing, and $17,600,000 of trading concerns. In the same quarter of last year the failures were 2,885, and the liabilities $29,411,196, of which $12,331,892 were of manufacturing, and $15,181,280 of trading concerns, while in the third quarter of 1893 the commercial failures were 4,015, with liabilities of $82,409,821. In the three quarters of 1895 the commercial failures have been about 9,400, with liabilities of about $118,000,000, against $131,144,502 last year, and $251,334,265 in 1893. The liabilities in manufacturing failures this year have been about $51,000,000, against $53,863,148 last year, and in trading about $63,000,000, against $66,527,208 last yea..

The week's reports are highly encouraging as to monetary matters, although exports of gold continue, and also as to the cotton manufacture, but not as satisfactory regarding iron, woollen, leather, or silk manufactures. The volume of business represented by railroad returns for September thus far is 3.8 per cent. larger than last year, but 11.8 per cent. smaller than in 1892. The exchanges through all the principal Clearing Houses have been 21.4 per cent. larger than last year, but 8.1 per cent. smaller than 1892. It is the future, rather than the past, upon which men are trying to base business calculations, and at present the outlook as to future business is nearly as encouraging as it was a week ago. The one drawback is that while imports of merchandise continue about 30 per cent. larger than last year, the exports of cotton, the main reliance at this season for debt paying, are likely to be materially restricted by the great advance in price.

Nothing is clear about the iron and steel manufacture, but some of the largest Pittsburg concerns, professing to have orders for many months ahead, are bidding for small contracts in Eastern markets at $1 to $1.50 per ton less than the quoted rate. Some say that it is done to depress the market, and again it is thought that the object may be to buy materials, but contracts have been made at the East for 250,000 tons of foreign ore, to be used in Bessemer iron making at Eastern furnaces, and the termination of the Marquette strike sets free about half a million tons more of Bessemer ore within the period of lake navigation. The strike at coke works at Connellsville seems to have been avoided. The Iron Age reasons that nothing can explain the situation except some large movement in steel rails not yet made known. For the first week in many months the average of prices of iron and steel products shows no change whatever, though the demand for finished products is distinctly reduced.

There is also a halt in the advance of leather, no higher prices having been recorded this week, though hides are on the whole a shade stronger. The demand for boots and shoes is narrow, and many factories have stopped, while others are running part time. The advance in wool at London sales stimulated the speculation here, but prices are, on the whole, unchanged, and sales have been for the month 34,675,970 pounds, of which 10,566,370 pounds were foreign, against 31,021,000 pounds for the same weeks of 1892, of which 9,523,900 pounds were foreign. While the demand for dress goods continues fair, there is no discoverable improvement in men's woolens, and the importations continue very heavy.

Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States, against 235 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 55 last year.

Bradstreet's will say:

Striking features of the week are increased demand for money, East and West, the maintenance of the widespread and active demand for iron and steel, and the further upward movement of the price of raw cotton, together with advances in quotations for wheat flour, wheat, and wool. Sudden changes in the weather affecting a wide expanse of territory have made general trade irregular, but reports from those sections unfavorably affected are in part offset by the stimulation of demand for certain staples in other portions of the country. The improved demand for funds continues a feature of the money market at Boston, New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and at minor centres. Inquiry among bankers at the cities referred to reveals a

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,600.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

To the holders of INCOME BONDS, PREFERRED STOCK, and COMMON STOCK of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company.

The undersigned committee have extended the time for deposit of above-named securities with Manhattan Trust Company of New-York to and including Oct. 5, 1895.

Deposit of said securities will not be received after Oct. 5, 1895, except in the discretion of the committee and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.

Bondholders' Reorganization Committee
OF
The Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company.

The Ann Arbor Railroad Company having been formed under the plan of reorganization of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, the holders of the common stock of the last-named company have the privilege of subscribing for one share of the common stock of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company at $10 per share for every two shares of the first-named stock held by them. Subscriptions must be paid to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 37 Wall St., within sixty days from the 1st of October, 1895. Parties desiring to avail themselves of this privilege must present their stock certificates as evidence of their right to so subscribe.

Sept. 28, 1895.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Chairman.
D. C. TATE, Secretary.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York.
Nov. 3, 1869, Miller & Herold, New-York..$55.25
Oct. 19, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York.. 73.02
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York.. 83.69
Oct. 4, 1872, J. Meyer, New-York..... 96.14
Oct. 1, 1874, A. M. Christaller, New-York..204.58
April 25, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York.... 65.66
May 31, 1876, S. Loesch, New-York..... 62.72
Dec. 9, 1889, F. di Humy, New-York.....117.32
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York..... 54.56
State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1895. G. F. KRAPP, (129.)
au31-1aw6wS Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH. with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Henry de Forest Weekes, Committee of Leonard F. Beckwith.)
151 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
100 shs. St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R.
8 shs. Quincy R. R. & Bridge Co.
66 shs. Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. prefd.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
100 shs. Chic. & North Western R. R. common.
394 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
$15,000 Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. in Neb. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bonds, Regstd., due 1918.
34 shs. Baring Cross Bridge Co.
$1,000 Seventh Regiment Veteran Club 5 p. c. Bds., due 1908.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shs. Harvey Steel Co.
$1,000 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1914.
$294,800 Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co. of Penn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940, Sept., 1892. Coupons on. (Hypothecated.)
15 shs. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 New-York & Rockaway R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901, Guaranteed.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,363 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, held this day,

A Dividend of ONE and ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share was declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at the opening of business on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Sept. 30, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895. CHARLES E. WARREN,
New-York, Sept. 24, 1895. Secretary.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Pacific Coal Company, held September 20, 1895, it was resolved to declare a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the office of the company at Fort Worth, Texas, on October 20, 1895.

The transfer books of the capital stock will close on September 30 at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on October 21 at 10 o'clock A. M.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1895.

Coupons due Oct. 1st from CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING Railway Company Consolidated First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, also from CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING Railway Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of BLAIR & CO., 33 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

W. A. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Oct., 1895, to stockholders of record Oct. 1, 1895.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1895.

THE COUPONS DUE OCTOBER 1ST, 1895, from the undermentioned bonds will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York City, viz.:

Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co., Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co., First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE BONDS.

Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage bonds.
Rochester Railway Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing Oct. 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable October 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, September 24th, 1895.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
26 Cortlandt St.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Midland R. R. Company of New-Jersey, due Oct. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1895.

The Directors of this company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Oct. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19 to Oct. 15, inclusive.

D. E. GAMBLE, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 27, 1895.

Coupons, due Oct. 1, 1895, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York. J. A. HILTON, Asst. Treas.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. CO.
New-York, Sept. 27, 1895.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid Oct. 21. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 2, and reopen Oct. 22, 1895.

FREDK. H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5S SOLD BONDS. The Central Trust Co. of New-York will pay the Jan. 1st, 1895, coupon on above-mentioned bonds at their office on Sept. 27th, 1895.

H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

OFFICE OF THE
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 28, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between ANTHONY DOELGER and JACOB DOELGER of the City of New-York, under the firm name of JOSEPH DOELGER'S SONS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The entire assets of said late firm of JOSEPH DOELGER'S SONS have been sold and assigned to JACOB DOELGER of said city of New-York.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said JACOB DOELGER, and all demands against the said co-partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of JOSEPH DOELGER'S SONS will be hereafter carried on by the said JACOB DOELGER.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1895.

Signed:
ANTHONY DOELGER,
JACOB DOELGER.

Voluntaryism in Religion.

From The London Spectator.

A curious example of voluntaryism in religion is reported from Ireland. The parish of Killannin, Galway, was some three years ago transferred from the Diocese of Tuam to that of Galway. The inhabitants indignantly protested, headed by their priest, Father Coyne, who went to Rome on a local subscription to appeal to the Pope.

The appeal, however, failed, owing, Father Coyne declares, to misrepresentation and the suppression of facts, and after twelve months the petitioner returned empty-handed. In his absence another priest had been appointed by the Bishop of Galway; but the inhabitants rejected his ministrations, and actually walled up the chapel doors. These barriers were broken down by men with pickaxes, and guarded by policemen with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles. Since then a fierce controversy has raged in the parish, which now posseses two priests. Half of the parishioners adhere to the new and half to the old dispensation. Father Coyne is, in fact, a sort of ecclesiastical evicted tenant, while Father Conroy, the Bishop's nominee, is in the position of the landgrabber. Last week the rival factions held public meetings of the usual kind, and very nearly came to blows, and already one side is recommending the boycotting of the other.

NEW PLACE FOR DR. BEAN

Talked of as the Successor to Fish Commissioner Macdonald.

IS WELL EQUIPPED FOR THE WORK

Has Been Engaged for Years in Scientific Researches and Has Won Honors in his Special Fields of Inquiry.

Those who follow with interest the work of the United States Fish Commission will learn with satisfaction that a competent successor to the late Commissioner Macdonald is talked of in the person of Tarleton H. Bean, at present in charge of the Aquarium at the Battery.

The appointment of Dr. Bean would be a matter of congratulation to New-Yorkers, for it would be difficult to find a man more thoroughly familiar with the subject he would have to handle or more practical,

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean.
Who Is Mentioned as a Successor to Fish Commissioner Macdonald.

energetic, and wise in forwarding its interests. That Dr. Bean's appointment would be considered fortunate is shown by the fact that well-known public men have interested themselves in his success, and have written to President Cleveland in his behalf. Among these gentlemen are Marriott Brosius, Lancaster, Penn.; ex-Attorney General Hensel, Gov. William C. Oates, Montgomery, Ala.; Assistant Secretary John M. Reynolds, Interior Department; Prof. C. V. Riley, Washington, D. C.; Eugene G. Blackford, New-York; Henry A. Reeves, Greenport, L. I.; Dr. J. T. Rothrock, West Chester, Penn., professor in the University of Pennsylvania and member of the Forestry Commission.

Born in Bainbridge, Penn., in 1846, Dr. Bean was graduated when twenty years old from the Normal School at Millersville, Penn., remaining for one year in the school as professor of natural history. The next seven years Dr. Bean passed as Principal of schools in Smyrna, Del., and Wilkesbarre, Penn., and in 1874 he joined the United States Fish Commission party at Noank, Conn., then engaged in field work, and at the close of the same year he entered the Smithsonian Institution. While connected with the institution, Dr. Bean pursued his medical studies, and in 1876 he took his degree from the Columbia University Medical College. In the meantime he was active in field work for the United States Fish Commission. In 1880 he made a trip to Alaska, visiting nearly all parts of the coast and securing many valuable and new specimens of birds and fishes, as well as a quantity of ethnological material. Many articles from his pen on ichthyological subjects appeared at this time in various magazines and Fish Commission publications.

Dr. Bean made an extensive tour of the larger European cities in 1883, obtaining from the London Fisheries Exhibition a silver medal for his publications. He visited the museums of Paris, Genoa, Vienna, and Berlin. Dr. Bean made a second visit to Alaska in the Summer of 1889 to report upon the methods and needs of the salmon fisheries. The results were published in the form of a Congressional document. In 1892 he was made assistant in charge of the Division of Fish Culture of the Fish Commission, and in 1893 was appointed representative of the commission at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Dr. Bean is now Secretary of the American Fisheries Society. Among his numerous writings is a book on the "Fishes of Pennsylvania," and a large manual of "Oceanic Ichthyology," the result of ten years' careful and persistent study. In 1877, at Salem and Halifax, Dr. Bean and Prof. Goode began a series of papers on ichthyological subjects, which are still continued, and which appeared in the Proceedings of the Essex Institute, The American Journal of Science and Arts, The Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and in the National Museum and the United States Fish Commission publications. Dr. Bean has also turned his attention to studying and collecting the fishes of our own waters at Wood's Holl, Great South Bay, Great Egg Harbor, about Florida, &c. In 1888 the United States Fish Commission exhibit at the Cincinnati Exposition was entirely in his charge.

As might be expected, Dr. Bean is an enthusiastic follower of all forms of outdoor sport in which rod, gun, and dog are concerned. He has published in various New-York periodicals the interesting accounts of sporting expeditions, which are made doubly attractive by the valuable scientific observations accompanying them.

GIVING ODDS ON EX-MAYOR GLEASON

Bookmaker Murphy Offered $5,000, or Part of It, at 5 to 4.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 27.—Bookmaker Patrick J. Murphy of Astoria this morning bet $1,000 against $800 that Patrick J. Gleason would defeat Assemblyman John P. Madden in the Mayoralty contest in this city.

Mr. Madden belongs to the Jeffersonian wing of the Democracy of this city. He has strong hopes of getting the Jeffersonian nomination, and the bet was made with the understanding that, in the event of Mr. Madden's failure to secure the nomination, the money was to be refunded. A side bet of $100 to $25 was then made by Mr. Madden's friends with Bookmaker Murphy that Mr. Madden would secure the nomination.

The betting was brought about this morning by Bookmaker Murphy, who appeared in Miller's Hotel with five one-thousand-dollar bills, which he offered to place on ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason against the field at odds of 5 to 4.

On learning of Mr. Murphy's offer, Mr. Madden's friends hustled about and soon $800 was put up against one of Mr. Murphy's one-thousand-dollar bills, and the Madden crowd offered to take another one-thousand-dollar bill to-morrow. "Tony" Miller, proprietor of the hotel, was made stakeholder.

Sir Douglas Galton on Aluminium.

From The London Spectator.

On Wednesday the meeting of the British Association at Ipswich was opened by the usual Presidential address, delivered by Sir Douglas Galton, who, to use Lord Kelvin's words, has been "for a quarter of a century the mainstay of the British Association." Sir Douglas Galton's address was in no sense sensational or epoch-making, but its review of the progress of science contained some interesting facts. Perhaps the most curious passage is that in which he deals with the future of aluminium. If, by means of the wasted forces in our rivers, or of the wind, the extraction of aluminium be still further cheapened, the metal or its alloys may, he holds, not only be utilized in increasing the spans of our bridges, and in affording strength and lightness in the construction of our ships, but "we may hope to obtain a material which may render practicable the dreams of Icarus and of Maxim, and for purposes of rapid transit enable us to navigate the air." We regret to have to add that the strain of reading his address proved too great for Sir Douglas Galton's strength, and that he had to resume his seat before the end was reached. We are glad to think, however, that his indisposition was but temporary.

INCIDENT IN A GOAT'S LIFE

Tied to a Tree and Painted in Red and Yellow Stripes by a Lot of New-Jersey Young ters.

BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 27.—A number of small boys living at Glen Ridge went out for a good time, and having read how college youths often have great sport with their paint pots, resolved to try it themselves.

Accordingly they invested in one can of yellow paint and one of red, and began to paint the town. Stone steps of houses, fences, and barns were decorated lavishly.

The boys were wearying of the sport when they say Joseph Tryon's goat contemplating some of their artistic efforts on a fence. The goat might have taken the daubs on the fence for a circus poster, but he had little time for reflection, as he was seized by the boys, who tied him to a tree, and proceeded to do him up in very handsome style.

They regretted that they did not have a greater variety of colors, but, making the best of what they had, alternated the goat's body with red and yellow stripes.

The goat used his tongue as a washcloth to get the paint off, and while he met with poor success, he got so much of the stuff in his stomach that he has shuddered ever since at the sight of tomato cans and other highly colored food. He is living now on iron filings.

CHARGED WITH HIS MOTHER'S DEATH

A Coroner's Jury Decides Against Martin Murphy.

Martin Murphy, unclean and apparently indifferent, listened yesterday to the story of his mother's death, as told before Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury.

The jury returned a verdict holding him responsible for his mother's death, and the Coroner held him without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Policeman George Gassman told of having arrested Murphy on Sept. 1 on complaint of his mother, whom he had unmercifully beaten at her home, 326 East Eleventh Street. Mrs. Murphy was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and, as she was unable to appear at the Essex Market Police Court, the prisoner was held to await the result of her injuries. She died Sept. 23 in the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

In an ante-mortem statement Mrs. Murphy said she had been beaten brutally by her son. She finally fell to the floor exhausted. Mrs. Murphy had taken Mrs. Helen Smith and her husband, who had been dispossessed from the same number, into her house to give them shelter until they could get a house elsewhere. Mrs. Murphy said they were dispossessed because Smith was suspected of furnishing the police with evidence against a saloon that occupied a portion of the building. Martin was angry because she had taken them in, and because she had only 25 cents to give him when he asked her for money. Martin had just returned from Blackwell's Island, where he had served a term for beating his mother.

Mrs. Smith testified that Martin's father, now dead, had been a war veteran, and Martin thought his mother had money which she had drawn as a pension. She saw Martin beat his mother, and heard him say: "I have got some one to kill."

Coroner Fitzpatrick said to the jury:

I do not wish to intensify your natural feelings toward so unnatural a son. When I saw Mrs. Murphy at Bellevue Hospital she did not think she was mortally hurt, and the burden of her conversation was not to have her son punished, but to have him put under a peace bond, so that he could not beat her any more. The woman's face looked like a raw liver, and her whole body and arms were covered with bruises.

Murphy was sent back to the Tombs.

Vacancies in the City's Service.

A number of important examinations to fill existing vacancies in the city service have been called by the Civil Service Board. They are as follows:

Sept. 30—Assistant apothecary in the Department of Charities and Correction, a position requiring only a part of the applicant's time, and paying $400 a year. Oct. 1—Chief inspector of electrical appliances in the Fire Department, at a salary of $1,200. Oct. 2—Mechanical engineering draughtsman, a position paying from $1,000 to $1,200. Oct. 5—Prison van driver, in the Department of Charities and Correction, at $800 a year. Oct. 8—Inspector of regulating and grading, in the Department of Public Works, at from $3.50 to $4 a day.

The examination for each of these positions will relate almost wholly to the technical knowledge and ability of the applicant. Application blanks can be procured at the office of the Civil Service Board, in the Criminal Court Building.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 27th day of September, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$86,837,068.41
Gold bullion	58,085,977.91
Total	$144,923,046.32
Outstanding gold certificates	50,818,909.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	150,020.00
Total	$50,668,879.00
Balance	$94,255,067.32
Standard silver dollars	$348,826,838.00
Silver bullion	650,208.19
Total	$349,477,046.19
Outstanding silver certificates	337,261,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,450,767.00
Total	$327,810,737.00
Balance	21,666,309.19
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$19,807,518.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25
Total	$143,809,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	143,809,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$103,400,369.48
Outstanding currency certificates	71,730,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	4,260,000.00
Total	$67,470,000.00
Balance	35,930,369.48
Treasury notes of 1890	$36,774,309.00
National bank notes	5,743,729.81
Fractional silver coin	15,087,807.63
Fractional currency	78.10
Minor coin	1,240,372.64
Deposits in National banks	14,080,212.97
Bonds and interest paid	356,125.37
Total	$73,882,635.52
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,619,555.58
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,903,862.97
Disbursing officers' balances	27,041,103.83
Post Office Department account	2,023,028.15
Miscellaneous items	1,619,127.91
Total	$42,206,678.44
Balance	31,585,957.08
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$183,437,703.32

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$793,361.43	$18,309,210.98	$48,025,242.47
Internal revenue	537,586.38	10,959,592.00	36,000,102.21
Miscellaneous	11,724.21	583,713.40	3,819,566.29
Total	$1,342,672.02	$24,852,516.38	$82,904,910.97

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$265,000.00	$4,783,000.00	$22,589,183.60
War	140,000.00	5,639,000.00	17,569,064.22
Navy	50,000.00	1,824,000.00	6,545,922.65
Indians	.....	780,000.00	3,248,485.02
Pensions	50,000.00	10,034,000.00	35,711,776.90
Interest	.....	252,100.00	9,408,816.39
Total	$505,000.00	$23,932,100.00	$95,068,348.78
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$837,672.02	950,416.38	†12,163,437.81

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$476,150.00	$1,014,407.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$21,842.50	870,476.50	2,491,205.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$306,638,001	$1,185,445
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,961,402	12,015
Total	$382,599,403	$1,198,360

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

A NEW SEALING DISPUTE

British Patrol Not Impartial in Enforcing the Agreement.

ONLY AMERICAN POACHERS WATCHED

Canada's Claims Will Be Opposed and Evidence Presented that the United States Has Been Made to Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from the Pacific coast have recently mentioned, with some detail, the fact that officers of the Revenue Marine Service and of other vessels forming the United States patrolling fleet in Bering Sea, have been collecting specific information as to the apparent discrimination exercised by British patrolling vessels in these waters, in the matter of preventing the destruction of fur seals within the prohibited zone of sixty miles from the Pribilof Islands. These dispatches, from careful inquiries made here, may be said to be verified so far as diplomatic usage will permit of matters of State policy becoming known in advance of their official promulgation. It is understood that at the request of Secretary Olney the Treasury Department, under whose control the Bering Sea revenue cutters are placed, has been making a very convincing compilation of facts to show that the British half of the patrol fleet designed to protect seal life in Bering Sea, under the joint agreement entered into under the Paris award, has been exclusively devoting its attention to vessels flying the American flag, permitting the Canadian sealers to depredate almost at will within the limits of the prohibited zone.

In the early part of the season the British authorities refused to continue the arrangement by which the commanders of American patrol ships were empowered to place under seal the firearms of the Canadian sealing vessels so as to insure that those vessels would not attempt the destruction of seals by methods prohibited by the Paris award. The reason openly assigned for this refusal was that the United States had not carried out its part of the agreement in paying the $425,000 damages awarded to Canadian sealers for past illegal seizures.

Upon this question of "awarded damages" there has been a prolonged controversy, but the Canadian officials have not hitherto been brought to recognize the fact that no "award" of any amount whatsoever has yet been made.

Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote informally agreed upon the sum of $425,000 as something which Congress might be disposed to appropriate rather than incur the expense of another joint commission to assess specific damages. This arrangement was made subject to the approval of Congress, and Mr. Gresham went up to the Capitol accompanied, in a merely friendly capacity, by the Canadian Minister of Fisheries, toward the close of the first session of the late Congress, and endeavored to get the proper committees to agree to the appropriation. He was unsuccessful, and at the succeeding session specific efforts made to obtain the appropriation were voted down. It being claimed by both Democrats and Republicans, who had investigated the subject that the damages charged were excessive.

Sir Julian Pauncefote will in a day or two start from Newport for Ottawa to confer with the Canadian authorities as to the shape in which they would like this demand to be presented anew to the United States Government. The Canadians are very insistent on the matter, and profess to feel much aggrieved.

When Sir Julian Pauncefote brings their request to Washington it seems highly probable that it will be met, on the part of the United States, with such a showing of discrimination in favor of Canadian sealers by the British patrol vessels, and such a complete failure on the part of the British (or Canadian) authorities to carry out in good faith the joint agreement entered into in pursuance of the Paris award, that the United States will appear in the character of the party wronged, and not as the despoiler of the Canadian sealers.

It is for this purpose, it is said, that the voluminous testimony collected by the Treasury Department has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of State.

TO TRY THE NEW MAIL CARS

A Run to Be Made To-night to Harlem and Return.

The eight mail cars to be used on the Third Avenue Cable Railroad arrived in the city Thursday, and are now in the railroad company's shed, at Sixty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. The cars were inspected yesterday by Superintendent R. C. Jackson of the Railway Mail Service, and pronounced satisfactory.

A preliminary run will be made to-night from Sixth Street to Harlem and back. The cars will leave Sixth Street at 8 o'clock.

The regular service of these mail cars will begin Oct. 1, when the first car will start from the General Post Office at 5 o'clock A. M. The cars will run every half hour, and will go as far north as One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street. A time table of departures and arrivals has been prepared.

The Walking Delegate's Mistake.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The knave is always a fool, and the plentiful lack of wit shown by the average walking delegate may be counted on by philosophers engaged in the study of types of character to classify this product of the labor movement and to place him where he belongs. A current illustration of his qualities is afforded by the case of a strike he ordered in a dress goods mill in this city. About the first of the present month the walking delegate who tyrannizes over the operatives in the mill referred to, informed his men they were not getting wages enough, and ordered them to strike for the enforcement of a new schedule which he dictated. The employers acceded to the new schedule, and the work in the mill went on as before. Presently, however, the men found that under the new schedule they were not getting as much money at the end of the week as they did before they went on strike. Thereupon the able and intelligent walking delegate ordered them to strike again for the restoration of the former schedule.

The Story Told of Mannis Heatherton.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Mannis Heatherton, a ninety-year-old citizen of Greenup, Ky., was once barried off by a panther and was none the worse for it. His father lived on Grassy Creek eighty-six years ago. One evening, while he was absent on a hunt, a huge panther bounded into the yard and, catching Mannis, then four years old, in its teeth, disappeared in the forest. When Mr. Heatherton came home an hour later, his wife, who had just recovered from the faint into which she had fallen when the beast seized her child, told him what had happened, and, following the brute, he found it lying asleep on a sunny hillside with the babe under its paw, and shot it dead, rescuing his son, who was but slightly injured.

Tuberculin in Politics.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The friends of George L. Clemence of Southbridge, who is a candidate for Senator in the Third Worcester District, are more or less disturbed over the reports that Mr. Clemence is in favor of compulsory tuberculin. He has authorized his friends to say that he neither believes in its compulsory use, nor would he, if nominated and elected to the Senate, support any bill whatever having for its end the compulsory use of this diagnostic.

To Guard Against Diphtheria.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 27.—For the first time in the history of this place a Board of Health has been thought necessary, and this week a board was organized. It is composed of Winfield Davidson, Charles Gritman, and C. L. Grim.

The prevalence of diphtheria in near-by villages alarmed the people of this place, and it was deemed advisable to take all precautions possible to prevent the dreaded malady here. The new board will see that the village is kept in good sanitary condition.

WOULD HAVE POLICE SURGEONS' AID

Hospital Representatives Urge Co-operation to Relieve the Ambulance Service.

A conference was held at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon between a committee of police surgeons and representatives of the various hospitals. The conference was the result of a letter sent to the Police Board by Dr. Stimson of Bellevue Hospital, suggesting that police surgeons should be summoned to the station houses to attend trivial accident cases requiring surgical or medical attendance, and called for consultation with ambulance surgeons in serious cases.

The hospital representatives urge that the ambulance surgeon service system is very often crippled under present conditions by having to respond to trivial calls from station houses. Furthermore, it is held that blunders so often attributed to ambulance surgeons would be avoided if a police surgeon was on hand to give advice in certain cases. The proposed police surgeon service is wanted only for station house cases.

Another claim made by the hospital authorities is that police surgeons in criminal cases would be of service in the courts to give expert testimony.

The hospital representatives present at the meeting were Superintendent Ludlam, New-York Hospital; Dr. J. W. Roosevelt, Roosevelt Hospital; Prof. Stimson, Bellevue Hospital; Dr. William Thompson, Bellevue Hospital, and Superintendent Fisher, Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Roosevelt is a cousin of Commissioner Roosevelt.

The police surgeons were represented by Drs. Nammack, Cook, Fluhrer, and Phelps. Their contention was that, under the proposed system, the force of police surgeons would have to be very materially increased. Their assistance to courts they did not believe would be valuable. Their most important point of opposition was that the delay in procuring a police surgeon

FINE RACING AT MINEOLA

Fair Daughters of Long Island Cheer for Horses and Bicyclists.

THE BICYCLE TRACK RECORD BROKEN

Bloodgood H. Cutter Produces Two Sets of Verses—Police Drive Away a Man Selling Bogus Tickets.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—The fair daughters of Long Island, their mothers, sisters, aunts, and cousins, combined with fair weather to make the fourth day of the Queens County Agricultural Society's Fall exhibition a big success. Pretty girls were everywhere. They were the life of the grand stand, cheered the horses along the home stretch, and gathered in interesting groups under the trees on the lawns and discussed the exhibits and the latest bits of village gossip. It was in reality ladies' day at the fair, and the men were glad of it.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, the farmer poet of Long Island, was one of the first arrivals. Poet Cutter never misses a fair day or an opportunity to write a few lines of his unrivaled poetry about the ladies. To-day, however, he also turned his pen toward the bicycling, and the sport was better for it. Here are his two productions:

ON LADIES' FOOD EXHIBIT.

The ladies' food show was very good,
Of various kinds of home-made food.
Many kinds of cake and pies,
Were very tempting to our eyes.

The jellies and their sweetmeats, too,
Looked very lovely to my view.
Our ladies' food is so delicious,
Keeps many ones from being vicious.

THE BICYCLE RACE.

I gazed on the bicycle race,
As they went round with rapid pace,
With bended backs—heads held low,
At a tremendous speed did go.

The distance did their mettle test,
Yet each did strive to do his best,
Each one of them did strive to beat,
And not to suffer defeat.

Altho' they went so very fast,
Yet some of them beat at last.
But they kept so close together,
They're well equal to each other.

When the afternoon rush of visitors set in some of the gatekeepers noticed that a good many complimentary tickets were being handed in. While the society is quite liberal with such favors, it does not issue them in bulk. Police Captain Buehler made an investigation that resulted in disclosing that a man outside the gates was selling the tickets for 10 cents each. The man was invited to step into the Secretary's office, where he was forced to give up his supply of tickets, and was then politely invited to get out of Mineola. He took the hint and departed. It was impossible to learn where the man got his stock of tickets. They are exactly like those issued by the association, and it is believed that they are forgeries.

The police regulations at the grounds were excellent. There was not one accident during the day, and the place was kept entirely free from questionable characters.

Everybody was interested in the racing to-day, and their interest was justified, as the several events proved to be very close and exciting. There were nine starters in the 2:50 class. In the first heat Kahni and Blue Jim were distances, and in the second heat Welcome was distanced for fouling at the turn. King Chimes won the three heats and the race in fine style, surprising even his many friends. Columbia carried off second honors, while third money went to Nellie Bell, a game little black mare, who made the pace very hot for the others in the second and third heats, in both of which she took second place.

There was considerable delay before starting the second heat in this race. Iron Prince was not driven on the track until fifteen minutes after the time set for starting, and his driver had to hand over a fine of $25 for his tardiness. The fine was probably a little severe, for the first heat of the race had been delayed for a considerable period of time waiting for Blue Jim to appear. The horse was stabled outside of the Fair Grounds, and his handlers showed little disposition to reach the track on time, and both judges and spectators became very impatient.

It took five heats to decide the 2:40 class. Ben Bow won the first heat in fine style, and a man in the grand stand, evidently interested in the horse's success, shouted to his driver as he approached the wire at the finish:

"Don't give him a record; don't give him a record!"

When the heat had been finished, the same man looked pleased and swung his cane in the air. As he made his way out of the grand stand, he said aloud to some friends:

"I'll give him the best suit of clothes in the store."

In the next heat Ben Bow came in third, and in the third and fourth heats he did no better than fourth, and in the fifth heat finished fifth. The spectators who heard about the suit of clothes were of the opinion after the race that the driver of Ben Bow would probably have to be satisfied with a "bargain-sale" necktie instead of a new suit, for the man who was going to give the suit looked very blue after the first heat, and kept away from the grand stand. In the third heat of this race Annie D. was set back to third place for repeated breaking.

The 2:20 class for a purse of $400 was decided in three straight heats. There were five starters, but they were not equal to heading Wonda, a Brooklyn mare. She took the three heats with apparent ease. There was a close finish in the last heat between Snip Nose and Paul B., for second place. The first-named horse, however, won by a head, amid the plaudits of the spectators.

The last race of the day was a free-for-all for pacers. There were six entries, but only three horses responded to the bell. A good many people expected S. R. to show great speed, but, unfortunately, before the first heat was over, one of the pneumatic tires of the sulky slipped off the rim of the wheel and S. R. was distanced. The other two starters made a lively race of it, but Victor won the three heats. Summaries:

Free for All.—Pacing; purse $400.

Seaford Stable's gr. g. Victor	1	1	1
H. T. Willet's b. m. Highland Lassie	2	2	2
F. S. Brigham's ch. g S. R.	dis.		

Time—2:20¼; 2:30; 2:23¾.

2:20 Class.—Purse $400.

Charles E. Bedford's b. m. Wonda	1	1	1	
Isaac B. Fleming's b. m. Snip Nose	2	2	2	
M. W. Merwin's b. g. Paul B.	3	5	3	
W. A. Wynn's b. s. Huzzar	5	3	4	
R. L. Davis's b. g. Grande	4	4	5	

Time—2:21½; 2:22; 2:25.

2:40 Class.—Purse $250.

N. Ryan's r. m. Agnes Morrill	3	1	1	2	1
C. G. Moser's blk. m., Annie D.	2	2	3	1	2
Willis Lake Stock Farm's br. s. Ben Bow	1	3	4	4	5
M. R. Brush's s. s. Lambert Wilkes	4	4	2	3	3
C. S. Hendrickson's, American Wonder	5	5	5	5	4
G. W. Williamson's b. m. Water Belle	6	Dis.			
S. P. Taber's s. s. Highland Light	7	Dis.			
G. A. Wiggins's b. g. George Irving	Dis.				

Time—2:31½; 2:29¼; 2:32½; 2:29½; 2:32½.

2:50 Class.—Purse $200.

C. S. Hendrickson's b. g. King Chimes	1	1	1
George E. Abrams's blk. m. Nellie Bell.	4	2	2
Otis Bort's r. m. Columbia	2	3	5
T. L. Thorne's br. g., Iron Prince	3	4	3
Jed Williamson's Fred W.	5	6	4
Thomas McGivney's gr. g. Welcome	6	5	Dis.
R. L. Davis's ch. g. Hotshell	7	7	Dr.
B. L. Cutter's blue g. Blue Jim	Dis.		
E. M. Simonson's br. g., Kahni	Dis.		

Time—2:30; 2:29¼; 2:30¾.

Exhibition, Foals 1894, Led to Halter.—First prize, $40; second, $20; third, $10.

Simmoleaf Stock Farm's blk. g. Black Phelix.	1
Waverly Lawn Farm's blk. c.	2
Edward Willets & Son's b. f. Lady Rupe	3
Edward Willets & Son's b. f. Lady Rupee	3

That bicycling is a favorite with the people who attend the fair was shown by the amount of excitement that the two-mile handicap race caused to-day. When the contestants were coming down the home stretch in the last lap of the final heat, the 5,000 spectators on the grand stand stood up and cheered, in which they were joined by the people standing along the track fence. The finish was well worth applauding, for it was the best that ever took place on the Mineola track, and, according to some of the bicycling experts present, it was the best two-mile race they had witnessed this year. The time made broke the track record for the distance. The two trial heats were equally interesting. In both the scratch men showed the wisdom of the handicapper by winning places for the final heat.

The first four men in each trial heat started in the final. E. J. Clark, who had a handicap of 230 yards, and who won the first trial heat, was very confident that he would win the final. White, Hedstrom, and Roe, however, made the pace too hot for Clark, and he was not in it in the last lap.

The starters in the bicycle race and their handicaps were as follows:

First Heat—Frank D. White, L. W., (scratch;) Oscar Hedstrom, G. W., (scratch;) George B. Smith, L. W., (50 yards;) John W. Conklin, C. C. C., (100;) George Goeller, P. W., (135;) M. W. Long, M. W. (120;) William B. Stewart, Freeport, (180;) Jorwin W. Wood, K. C. W., (190;) Charles W. Bedell, Freeport, (210;) E. J. Clark, M. W., (230.)

Second Heat—H. K. Roe, L. W., (scratch;) Nat Roe, P. C., (20 yards;) Samuel Brock, L. W., (70;) G. W. Miller, R. S. W., (80;) Ferd. Sternberg, P. A. C., (120;) J. Post, Freeport, (200;) H. Offerman, Smithville South, (220;) A. J. Farney, Brooklyn, (240.)

Summary of heats:

First Heat—Won by E. J. Clark, M. W., (230 yards;) Frank D. White, L. W., (scratch,) second; John W. Conklin, C. C. C., (100 yards,) third; Oscar Hedstrom, G. W., (scratch,) fourth. Time—5:15.

Second Heat—Won by G. W. Miller, R. S. W., (80 yards;) H. K. Roe, L. W., (scratch,) second; F. Sternberg, P. A. C., (120 yards,) third; Samuel Brock, L. W., (70 yards,) fourth. Time—5:28¼.

Final Heat—Won by Frank D. White, L. W., (scratch;) Oscar Hedstrom, G. W., (scratch,) second; H. K. Roe, L. W., (scratch,) third; John W. Conklin, C. C. C., (100 yards,) fourth. Time—5:16 4-5.

Among the prominent persons to-day were Capt. Charles Post of East Williston, John E. Overton of Port Jefferson, Tax Receiver Charles F. Lewis, North Hempstead; John E. Backus, Newtown; Supervisor Augustus Denton, New Hyde Park; Joseph D. Armstrong, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the town of North Hempstead; ex-Supervisor Jacob S. Powell, North Hempstead; County Superintendent of the Poor Josiah L. Pearsall of Roslyn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Terry, A. D. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lawrence, the Misses May and Gussie Turney, F. H. Van Vechten, Edward Tyrney, S. V. Searing, Howard Dietz, Juan Ruiz, Miss Ruiz, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Rushmore, Mrs. Benjamin T. Searing, I. Mowbray Hyde, Mrs. G. Dietz, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Firth, Miss Firth, W. L. Sexton, Mrs. George Sexton, Stewart Hyde.

Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Hamlet, Joshua Marnum, Walter E. Frew, John L. Carl, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Southard, Leonard Smith, Mrs. Willis Young, Miss Belle Weed, Miss Nettie Eldred, Mrs. E. Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, Miss Annie Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. William Dietz, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Abrams, Dr. and Mrs. G. J. Finn, Dr. Robert Lount, Dr. and Mrs. Louis N. Lanehart, Lewis Clowes, V. Wyckoff of Hempstead and vicinity; ex-Supervisor Edward N. Townsend of Oyster Bay, County Treasurer Joseph Dykes of Flushing, ex-Assemblyman Solomon Townsend of Oyster Bay, Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend of New-York, Maurice Townsend of Oyster Bay, James Mortimer, Thomas S. Cowles, Miss Mamie Seaman, Miss Sarah Seaman, William P. Miller, Charles W. Carman of Hempstead.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

By her performance in exceeding a speed of thirty knots an hour, the Sokol, a torpedo-boat destroyer recently constructed by the British Yarrow firm for the Russian Government, has attracted much attention. Concerning her trial trip, The United Service Gazette (British) says:

The mean speeds attained by the vessel in knots per hour, and revolutions of the engines per minute in the runs on the mile, are shown in the following table:

	Speed in Knots.	Revolutions per Minute.	Mean Revolutions.
First three runs.	29,445	29,773	398.8 405.05
Last three runs.	30,102	29,773	411.3 405.05

Similar mean results were obtained for the work done during the two and a quarter hours' running of the vessel when off the mile. The mean air pressure in the stokeholds during the mile runs was equal to 1.12 inches of water, and the highest registered during the two and a quarter hours' run never exceeded 1⅛ inches. The mean indicated horse power developed by the engines during the trials was 3,700, obtained with steam of 160 pounds pressure per square inch in the boilers. The trials were highly satisfactory.

The Sokol is a similar class of vessel to her Majesty's ships Havock and Hornet, but is larger than either, being 190 feet in length. She is also faster to the extent of about three knots, and is the first vessel that has actually obtained a speed of thirty knots. Her hull, which in form is somewhat finer than that of the Havock or Hornet, is constructed of nickel steel, a material of greater strength than that in ordinary use for such vessels, but aluminium has been largely introduced in places where great strength is not of primary importance. The propelling machinery and boilers are very similar to the Hornet's, but greatly improved in numerous minor details, which collectively form an important element in the speed attained by the vessel, and it is to these details that the success of the Sokol is mainly attributable. The engines, which are capable of developing upwards of 4,400 indicated horse power, and in the construction of which bronze has been freely used, (combining as it does strength with lightness,) are of the triple expansion twin-screw type, and the boilers are Yarrow's patent straight water-tube ones, with steel tubes.

The armament of the Sokol consists of one twelve-pounder quick-firing gun on the steering power forward and three six-pounders, similar guns, on deck. There are also two swivel deck torpedo tubes, for firing sixteen-inch torpedoes over either beam, but no bow tube, as it is now generally discarded. The coal-carrying capacity is sixty tons, which is sufficient to steam across the Atlantic at the rate of ten knots.

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A British service journal says that the Executive Committee of the Norweigan Navy has come to the conclusion that of the new ships of war granted by the Storthing, the two ironclads, at any rate, must be built abroad, because the home dock yards cannot construct the vessels with sufficient speed, nor can they give the necessary guarantees for the excellence of their work, as they have had but little experience in building such ships. Invitations for tenders will shortly be issued. The ironclads are to be about 274½ feet long on the water line, with an extreme beam of 48½ feet, and, at 3,403 tons displacement, to have a draught of about 17 feet. The engines are to develop, under natural draught, 3,703 indicated horse power, giving a speed of 15 knots, while under forced draught speed is to be 16 knots. The ships will have a barbette fore and aft, each with a 25-centimeter 29.8-ton breech-loading gun, with twenty rapid-firing guns, four of them 4.6-inch quick firers. The estimated cost of each ship is £190,000. The three torpedo boats proposed, for which a grant of about £47,000 has been made, are also to be built by contract, but it has not yet been decided whether the orders are to be executed in Norway or abroad. The new guns for the four monitors already possessed by Norway are to be procured immediately, but only two of these vessels are to be rebuilt at present, as it is not certain whether they can be modernized in accordance with the wishes of the Storthing.

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A Madrid correspondent of The Naval and Military Record (British) says that the Spanish naval demonstration which was on the point of being carried out before Tangiers, has been countermanded by the Government, in consequence of a suspected outbreak of cholera at that port.

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The Venus, a new second-class cruiser of the British Navy, is described by a service publication as being a vessel of 5,600 tons, measuring 350 feet in length by a beam of 54 feet. The hull is built of Siemenz-Martin steel throughout, on the cellular double-bottom principle. There is no side armor, but protection is afforded to the vital parts by a curved steel deck, varying in thickness from 3 inches to 1½ inches. Her armament will comprise five 6 inch, six 4.7 inch, and eight 12-pounder quick-firing guns, besides a number of smaller machine guns. Two submerged torpedo tubes are fitted forward, and one discharge tube above water aft, all capable of working the latest pattern of Whitehead torpedo. In addition to the normal bunker capacity of 550 tons, provision is made for carrying a large supply of coal in the 'tween decks. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of triple expansion engines, having cylinders of 33 inches, 49 inches, and 74 inches in diameter respectively, with a stroke of 3 feet 6 inches. Steam will be supplied at a working pressure of 155 pounds from eight single-ended boilers, and under forced draught the speed expected is 19.5 knots.

Electric Tests on the Canals.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning appears a telegraphic dispatch from Buffalo announcing that the expected test of electricity as a motive power for canalboats was not made at Tonawanda on the 25th inst., "although the Niagara Falls Power Company some weeks ago widely published the announcement that the test would be made on the canal between Tonawanda and Buffalo."

Allow me, in behalf of the Niagara Falls Power Company, to correct this statement. That company has made no such announcement, nor any announcement in regard to tests of electricity upon the canal, nor has it anything to do with any such tests. W. B. RANKINE, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

FAILURES OF THIS YEAR

Bradstreet's Review for the First Nine Months of Trade.

THE LIABILITIES AND THE ASSETS

About the Same Number of Firms Embarrassed as Last Year for the Same Period—Effect in Various Sections.

Bradstreet's review of business failures for the nine months of the year, which will appear to-day, shows that there have been 9,299 failures in the United States, being 48 more than for the corresponding period last year. The review says:

After the panic year of 1884, as is usual, the business failures increased in number, but assets and liabilities fell away in volume, while in 1894, after the panic of 1893, there was a large falling off in the number of mercantile failures, and also a heavy shrinkage in the volume of assets and liabilities. In the second year after the panic of 1884 there was a further decrease in the number of failures, as well as in the amount of the indebtedness and of the available assets, but this year, the second after the panic of 1893, we find almost the same number of failures which took place in nine months of 1894, the liabilities less than 1 per cent. smaller than they were in the period mentioned one year ago, and actual assets a trifle larger, thus bringing up the proportion of assets to liabilities of failing traders this year to 56 per cent., as compared with 54 per cent. in the nine months of last year, and 70 per cent. in the year of 1893.

The decrease in the number of business failures for the past nine months has been heaviest in the New-England States, the falling off there being 122, as compared with the total for the nine months of last year. The Pacific States show a falling off of 53, the Territories a falling off of 39, but the four Middle States a decrease of only 5. With the business failures reported from South Dakota for nearly three months past deducted from the total of Northwestern States, a decrease will also be found in the number of business embarrassments reported from that region in the past nine months.

The heavier increases in the number of business failures in the calendar year are in the eight Western States, 138 in number, and at the South, where 127 more failures are reported for nine months than last year. But notwithstanding the falling off in the number of business failures reported from the New-England States, there has been a noteworthy increase, about 9 per cent., in volume of liabilities reported from that region. In the Northwestern States, where there has been a small falling off in the number of business failures for the past nine months, there has been a heavy increase in the volume of liabilities, about 40 per cent., the larger part of which was announced and explained in the earlier months of the year as due to one or more exceptional failures of no special significance as to general trade conditions. In the Middle States, where there were not so many business failures during the past nine months as in the like period of the preceding year, the volume of liabilities has fallen away about 5 per cent., while on the Pacific coast, with its fewer number of business failures this year compared with last, the amount of liabilities of those embarrassed increased more than 46 per cent.

The Western States, which report an increase of 138 failures, show a generally healthful condition of business affairs, their aggregate of liabilities amounting to $23,831,000, or 9 per cent. less than in the like period of last year. It is a singular coincidence that the South, which reported 127 more failures this year than last, practically offsetting the decreased number of failures in New-England States, announces, like the Eastern States, about $15,000,000 indebtedness on the part of those failing, a gain over the corresponding period of last year of about 7 per cent.

The following table furnished in the review gives comparisons of failures in the first nine months for fourteen years:

	Number of Failures	Actual Assets	Liabilities	Per Cent. Assets to Liabilities
1895	9,299	$61,162,107	$109,756,728	56
1894	9,251	59,707,031	110,674,934	54
1893	11,140	227,373,231	327,275,109	70
1892	7,378	39,209,701	76,971,771	51
1891	8,886	71,811,320	138,811,510	51
1890	7,858	42,450,712	92,541,050	48
1889	8,334	50,751,994	101,755,518	50
1888	7,330	44,649,552	83,941,991	53
1887	6,958	44,545,000	90,642,000	49
1886	7,518	37,397,000	77,110,000	48
1885	8,433	45,984,000	90,976,000	48
1884	9,302	108,454,000	195,955,000	55
1883	7,358	63,262,000	123,054,000	52
1882	5,307	36,452,000	71,162,000	51

The review says respecting the failures in the Dominion of Canada:

There were 1,336 failures in Canada, or 86 fewer than in a like period of the preceding year, a decrease of more than 6 per cent. But the total liabilities of those failing aggregate $9,769,000, a falling off of fully 37 per cent. An examination of the details indicates that the shrinkage in liabilities of failing traders throughout the Dominion was relatively heavier in the Province of Ontario than in Quebec, in both of which there have been fewer business failures this year than last. There are more failures reported for British Columbia, Northwest Territory, and Prince Edward Island this year than in a like portion of last year, but the small number reported from those portions of the Dominion renders these increases of little importance.

Newfoundland, according to Bradstreet's report, alone reports forty failures, as compared with eight in the nine months of 1894, and the increase in liabilities of those failing was $25,650 last year, as compared with $417,900 this year.

MINERALS OF THE CASTILLA DE ORO

An Expert's List of Places Where Old and New Mines Are Known to Exist.

From The Panama Star and Herald.

Since the early days of the conquest of America by the Spaniards, this isthmus became famous for its gold, so much so that the province was then called "Golden Castile," (Castilla de Oro.) Indeed, the first settlements, Santa Maria la Antigua and Acla, founded near the mouth of the Afrato River, were calculated to become great mining emporiums on account of the large number of mines which were discovered in their vicinity. However, mismanagement of public affairs, internal troubles, and political intrigues connected with frequent incursions by hostile Indians, compelled the colonists to cross the isthmus and settle on the southern shore, where old Panama was built.

It is a notorious fact that more gold was extracted (during the eighteenth century) from the Cana Mine in a year than from all the other mines of America taken together at that time.

Among the places which are famous for their gold mines in the District of Darien the following seem to be best adapted for the investment of capital, to wit, Pombigo, Suspuna, Comagre, and the mines of Urraqueza River; Cumaco and Peñon Grande, on the Tupiza River; besides Puero, Tuentl, Sabalo, and La Marea, in other localities.

The above alluvial and vein mines are situated near the Cana region, and offer many facilities for working them, as they occur chiefly on the slopes of the mountains, or at the foot of hills where abundant supply of water and timber is to be had. The climate is healthy, and the soil yields all sorts of tropical vegetables.

At present the only mine in operation in this district is the Cana Mine, which is owned by an English company. This company has been developing extensively this valuable property, and the mine is now equipped with two Pelton wheels, one crusher, four stamp batteries, four fruo vanners, amalgamating pans, air compressor plant, hoisting works, sawmill, assay office, and electric light.

The mine is drained by a tunnel 1,300 feet long. A shaft 200 feet deep has been sunk, which will reach the lode 100 feet below the present level.

The ore is said to yield an ounce of gold per ton.

The other places where old and new mines are known to exist may be condensed as follows:

Filones—Gold quartz, Cocle district.
San Antonio—Gold quartz, Cocle district.
Rio Indio—Coal, Cocle district.
La Pintada—Asbestos, Cocle district.
Nueva Paz—Gold quartz, Cocle district.
Santa Rita—Gold quartz, Colon district.
Pequeni—Placer quartz, Colon district.
Isla Muerto—Coal, quartz, Chiriqui district.
San Felix—Coal, Chiriqui district.
Barro Blanco—Coal, Chiriqui district.
El Gallo—Gold quartz, Los Santos district.
Don Juan—Copper, Los Santos district.
El Guacimo—Copper, Los Santos district.
Ocu—Copper, Los Santos district.
Naranjal—Coal, Los Santos district.
Macaracas—Coal, Los Santos district.
Mariprieta—Placer, Panama district.
Juan Diaz—Placer, Panama district.
Carbuncio—Silver, Panama district.
Pacora—Placer, Panama district.
Chiman—Gold quartz, Panama district.
Paciga—Placer, Panama district.
San Carlos—Kaolin, Panama district.
Portalon—Sulphur, Panama district.
Fato—Manganese, Portobello district.
Remance—Gold quartz, Veraguas district.

Concedes It Is Impracticable.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Senator Vest of Missouri corrects the rumor that he has abandoned his silver doctrines. He says, however, that while he still believes in the free coinage of silver, he thinks that "it would be impracticable." It amounts to the same thing.

ATTACK ON SPECIAL SESSIONS

The Constitutionality of the Court Again Questioned by ex-Clerk James P. Keating.

The legal status of the Court of Special Sessions, as at present constituted, has been attacked again, in an action brought in the Supreme Court by James P. Keating, who was the Clerk of the court under the old régime.

The action is brought to test the constitutionality of the law establishing the court in its present form, and also to secure Keating's right to act as Clerk of the court, from which position he has been ousted. The proceedings assume to be in the nature of a quo warranto suit, and its title is "The People of the State of New-York, ex rel. James P. Keating, against Theodore F. McDonald," the defendant being the present Clerk of the court.

Keating says in an affidavit that he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions on Jan. 25, 1892, for a term of ten years, and that on Jan. 1, 1895, the defendant, usurping the rights of the plaintiff, took possession of the office, claiming to be the Clerk of the court, with authority so to act. He further asserts that the act of the Legislature by authority of which the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions were appointed and the designation of Theodore F. McDonald as Clerk was made is repugnant to the people and is unconstitutional, and he therefore asks the court to declare the law unconstitutional, and all the acts performed under its authority void, and that he be placed in possession of his office, of which he claims that he was illegally deprived.

Lewis L. Delafield, counsel for the defendant, McDonald, appeared before Justice Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained an order directing the plaintiff, Keating, and his counsel, Charles Haldane, to forthwith produce the authority by which they commenced this proceeding, and by which they proposed to conduct the action as a suit at quo warranto in the name of "The People of the State of New-York," which Mr. Delafield said was unwarranted; and, failing to produce such authority, the defendant asks that the suit be dismissed.

Counsel for the defendant submitted an affidavit showing the correspondence he had entered into with Attorney General Hancock, in which he asked whether the Attorney General had given Keating or his attorney, Charles Haldane, authority to begin proceedings in the name of "The People of the State of New-York," and whether the counsel for the plaintiff was authorized to represent the Attorney General's office in the proceedings. Annexed to the affidavit is a reply received from Frank W. Parsons, Deputy Attorney General, in which he says that there is no record in the office to show that such authority was given to Keating or his counsel, either to bring suit in the name of the people or to represent the Attorney General in the proceedings, and that he has no doubt that no such authorization was given.

The order was at once issued, and counsel for the plaintiff, Keating, was given until Monday to file a brief in opposition, and to explain the manner in which the suit was commenced in the name of the people.

This is the second suit brought by Keating to test the constitutionality of the act by which the Court of Special Sessions was formed. The papers in the other suit are still in the hands of Justice O'Brien, no decision having been rendered by him.

PHILIP BENJAMIN ACQUITTED.

Judge Cowing Said the Case Against Him Was a Farce.

The trial of Philip Benjamin, ex-Alderman, for election bribery, was begun yesterday before Judge Cowing, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

The alleged crime took place in the old Eighth Assembly District, at the last election, and the charges against Benjamin grew out of the contest between Timothy J. Campbell and Henry C. Miner for Congress. Benjamin, who lives in Grand Street, is a Tammany Hall man, and has been elected Alderman on that ticket. It is alleged by the friends of Campbell that Benjamin offered two-dollar bribes to a number of Hebrews to vote for Miner. The specific complainant is Solomon Calmus.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Benjamin, said no evidence of bribery could be shown. He added:

To show how ridiculous the case is, it is alleged that Benjamin paid $2 to this cabman six or seven times that election day, not recognizing that he was the same man. The idea of a New-York politician scattering money in such an unsophisticated manner shows how silly the charge is.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Jacob Clemintz of 76 Eldridge Street. Clemintz testified that on election day Mr. Benjamin handed him $2 to give to another man. Benjamin did not say what for, but pointed out the man. He gave $2 to Samuel Rothback of 76 Eldridge Street, the witness said, but did not say what for. Benjamin pointed out two or three other men and gave them $2 each. The witness didn't ask them to vote any particular ticket.

The next witness was Samuel Rothback of 76 Eldridge Street. He testified that he had been given $2 on election day by the defendant.

"What did the defendant say when he gave you the money?" asked Judge Cowing.

"Nothing," said the witness.

"He was a kind-hearted man, to give money for no reason," said the Judge.

The witness said he got money twice that day.

"Did you vote the Tammany Hall ticket?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"No," the witness said.

"What ticket did you vote?"

"The Republican ticket."

Mr. Levy asked witness if any one asked him to vote the Tammany Hall ticket, or any other ticket. He said not. Nothing was said to him. The money was simply handed to him.

"The prosecution rests," said Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, as the witness stepped down.

Mr. Levy asked the Judge to instruct the jury to acquit his client, as there was no evidence against him.

"This witness evidently voted on principle," observed Judge Cowing, in a sarcastic tone.

"I don't understand why the District Attorney should have allowed the case to go before the Grand Jury and make such a farce," said Mr. Levy.

Judge Cowing said:

It is not my place to look up evidence. There appears to have been something improper in this case, but there is not a particle of evidence of bribery. I don't understand why the Grand Jury should have had anything to do with such a farce, but I wash my hands of the whole business. It is a farce, and a disgraceful one! I do not want any more such cases brought before me. I am astonished at the action of the District Attorney bringing such a farce into my court. I wash my hands of it.

Judge Cowing then instructed the jury to acquit Benjamin. This was done, and Benjamin and his counsel walked out of court with a broad smile on their faces.

After the trial, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that he had been aware of the fact that the case was a farce. He at first had supposed that the Grand Jury had sufficient evidence to indict. When he sought to collect testimony for the prosecution he met with difficulty. The witnesses disappeared.

AN ORDER TO INTERVENE ISSUED.

E. N. Tuck and W. Faxon Authorized to Proceed Against H. S. Ives's Estate.

An order was granted by Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, permitting Edward N. Tuck and William Faxon to intervene in reference proceedings instituted to ascertain the amount due to various claimants against the estate of Henry S. Ives. The fund to be disposed of is $22,000, the surplus remaining from the foreclosure sale of the residence of Ives in West Fifty-fourth Street, which realized $95,000. Among the claimants are Charles H. Graham, Lillian Gertrude Ives, Theodore B. Starr, the Mineral Range Railway Company, the Bowery Bank, and Russell Sage.

The claims of Tuck and Faxon amount to $16,935.20, for which they obtained a judgment against George H. Striker, the executor of the estate. They asked to be allowed to intervene, so that they might take part in the examination of the witnesses before the referee. Opposition was made by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who allege that they have a prior claim of $13,234 on an assigned claim of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, Penn. Counsel for Tuck and Faxon asserted that this claim, with others, was satisfied before Ives's death. The order to intervene was issued.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Beekman yesterday continued the injunction granted to William Brooks, restraining C. E. Tayntor, a monument maker, of 239 Broadway, from removing a stone from Greenwood Cemetery that the plaintiff had erected over his wife and daughter. Brooks bought the stone for $1,850, and paid $550 on account, when he was unable to pay the balance, on account of his failure in business. Tayntor assigned his claim to Henry Bullenkamp, who served Brooks with a notice that he would remove the stone if the balance was not paid. Judge Beekman granted the first order restraining the plaintiff from carrying his threat into execution.

—Ex-Fire Marshal James Mitchel yesterday obtained from Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari directed against the Fire Commissioners to review their action in dismissing him from his office without proper cause. Mitchel was dismissed in June for having retained in office Charles Lenz, a policeman connected with the bureau, and Assistant Fire Marshal Frank, after it is alleged he had been repeatedly told that they were untrustworthy, and that they were unfit for duty. The writ was made returnable in ten days.

—The trial of Morris Schoenholz for arson in the first degree, which was begun on Thursday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, was postponed until Monday, at the request of Lawyer Abraham Levy, counsel for the defense. Lawyer Levy said that the Hebrew Day of Atonement began at sunset, and he thought it would be a convenience if the trial was put over. Assistant District Attorney Davis agreed to this.

—Diedrich Tragman of 1,444 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, who pleaded guilty to perjury last Wednesday, was sentenced to three years and six months in State prison yesterday by Recorder Goff, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions. Tragman acted as a "straw bondsman" in the police courts of this city, and gave as surety some property on East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, which he did not own.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Ellen Allen and Katharina Durk.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—McRae vs. Graham—Joseph E. Owen.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Donovan vs. Livingston—Charles Goldzier.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of New-York Fruit Importing Company—Samuel W. Milliken.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Emanuel Hilner vs. Thomas Donlon et al.—William M. Bernard.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg.

A.—Mrs. Mary G. Adam, Miss C. Adam, B. Arentz, Ludwig Anwander, Mrs. Dora Anwander, Miss Aranka, Mrs. John Anderson.—B.—Daniel Bottenus, C. F. Bingham, Mrs. C. F. Bingham, Miss J. C. Blanchard, Mrs. C. H. Brayton, C. A. Bennerscheidt, Mrs. C. A. Bennerscheidt, the Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, Miss Caroline W. Barrett, Max Burgheim, Miss Lilly Berg, Alfred Beer, F. W. Birtner, Miss Bercha, Peter Boyner, Leopold Bauer, Mrs. Leopold Bauer, C. F. L. Bernardt, Manny Bock, Miss Sabine Bender, Charles Baer, G. Benkert, J. Brackmann, Alfred Baumeister.—C.—Dr. E. J. Cornell, Sidney Cohn, Mrs. A. Cohn, Millie Cohn, Miss Cram, R. G. Carew, Miss R. S. Clark, Miss T. Clark, F. Cromwell, Mrs. F. Cromwell, Miss M. M. Cromwell, Miss Gladys Cromwell, Miss Dorothea Cromwell.—D.—Michael Dengg, Mrs. Anna Dengg, Miss Dernbeiger, Miss Therese Dernberger, G. Dorsheimer, Miss Bertha Deubzer, Charles E. Dewitz, Mrs. S. Dengler, W. Deininger.—E.—Isaac Epstein, Mrs. Isaac Epstein, Mrs. Earnshaw, Miss Elise Earnshaw, Miss Ethel Earnshaw, Miss G. C. Earnshaw, B. Ernst, Mrs. Ernst, Miss Ernst, L. Engelhardt.—F.—Mrs. F. Fuchs, Else Fuchs, H. Freund, Mrs. B. Freund, Mrs. Fluit, F. Fuchs, J. P. Frenzel, Mrs. J. P. Frenzel, B. Freund, John Frey.—G.—Dr. H. Goldenberg, Mrs. H. Goldenberg, Mrs. Gramko, Miss Mary Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gregory, Miss Fanny Marian Gregory, Miss A. Gregory, Miss F. Gregory, M. Gimbel, Mrs. M. Gimbel, Miss Rosie Gimbel, Mrs. Terrace Graham, William O. Gennert, W. W. Goerbitz, Mrs. W. W. Goerbitz, W. Grall, Miss Marie Glas, Bustaditus Grabl, Reinhut Gailing, Mrs. Lina Gaigl, Miss Pauli Greinhut, Mrs. Minna Gunther, Miss Anna Green.—H.—E. S. Harris, G. F. Harris, Mrs. G. F. Harris, Miss B. F. Heinsheimer, F. Hirsch, Mrs. F. Hirsch, Effie Hirsch, N. A. Hirsch, Miss Lily Alverda Heppe, Miss J. Virginia Heppe, Hugo Hahn, Mrs. Selma Hirsch, C. C. Harding, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Marie Hansen, J. Hirschbach, Miss Caroline Heck, Carl Hoffmann, Louis Hellrath, David Henly, Mrs. David Henly, Alfred Hanau, Frank H

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Facts from the Illinois Central's Annual Report.

A GOOD SHOWING FOR A BAD YEAR

Large Decrease in Operating Expenses to Offset the Falling Off in Gross Earnings—The Bond Purchase.

Copies of the annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad were distributed yesterday. This is the forty-fifth annual report to the stockholders of this company, and it makes a very satisfactory showing, considering the unfavorable business conditions that prevailed during the year which ended June 30.

The number of miles of railway operated by the Illinois Central Company was 2,888. The lease of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad to the Illinois Central was by mutual consent canceled, and a new lease was made early in the present year. The rental remains as before—the net earnings of the property, after deducting the expenses of operation and the taxes—but it is to be applied in a different manner.

In December, 1894, the Illinois Central Company bought the majority of the first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1911, with the coupons then overdue attached, and agreed to receive the remainder at the same price for a limited period, which has expired. The amount of bonds so bought was $5,982,000, at a cost of $6,889,699. The coupons due on and prior to Aug. 1, 1894, amounting to $346,200, were collected, and credited against the cost of the bonds, reducing it to $6,543,499. The coupon due Feb. 1, 1895, was collected, after some delay, and, with the interest on other deferred payments, amounted to $198,624.26. These bonds cannot be affected by the foreclosure of the second mortgage, which is in every respect subject to the paramount lien of the first mortgage.

Following is a summary of the company's business for the year:

Gross receipts from traffic		$19,056,994.18
Expenses of operation and taxes		13,268,330.71
Net receits from traffic		$5,788,463.47
Net receipts from sale of lands		85,868.56
Income from investments, and miscellaneous profits	$1,519,408.94	
Income from investments in surplus dividend fund	37,165.00	
	1,556,573.94	
Total net receipts		$7,430,905.97
Surplus dividend fund brought forward June 30, 1894, as shown in last report		817,268.97
Available for fixed charges and dividends		$8,248,174.94
From this there have been paid:		
Interest on funded mortgage and bonds drawn under sinking fund	$2,807,845.00	
Rent of the Chi., St. L. & N. O. R. R.	$1,648,765.00	
Rent of the Dubuque & S. C. R. R.	471,879.41	
	2,120,144.41	
Total fixed charges and rents		4,927,989.53
Leaving available for dividends		$3,320,185.53
Out of which there have been taken the dividends payable March 1 and Aug. 31, 1895, 6 per cent. on $50,000,000)		2,500,000.00
There has been carried forward to surplus dividend fund, as of June 30, 1895, and set apart as applicable to future dividends		$820,185.53

Since the 1st of January work was begun on an elaborate system of new car shops at Burnside, Ill., adjoining the new locomotive shops erected two years ago. It is estimated that these shops, with their appurtenances, will cost approximately $500,000.

The Traffic Manager's report shows that, as compared with the previous fiscal year, the gross earnings decreased $1,600,469, and the operating expenses were diminished $1,000,044.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

President Fordyce Calls Attention to the Rate-Cutting Evil.

In his annual report, just issued, President S. W. Fordyce of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad makes the following pertinent remarks on the subject of rates and their enforcement:

"Rates were generally well maintained in the Southwestern territory until about June 1, 1895, when demoralization set in and continued for more than thirty days. It seems to be the policy of some roads to seek a pretext once or twice a year for carrying both freight and passengers at greatly reduced but unremunerative rates. The public is interested in the maintenance of uniform reasonable rates. Experience has demonstrated that rates cannot be uniformly maintained without an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act permitting pooling under reasonable restrictions. It is earnestly hoped and confidently expected that Congress will pass such an act in the near future."

Of his company's business last year the President says: "After providing for interest and all other charges against income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, there was a surplus of $306,189, which was carried to the credit of profit and loss account, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, there was a deficit of $197,768, the fiscal year just ended showing an increase of $503,957. Of the surplus income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, amounting to $306,189, there has been applied thereto the reduction of equipment trust obligations $139,139; for net additions to rolling stock, $15,353, and the balance has been utilized mainly in reducing the floating debt, as shown June 30, 1895. After taking into consideration the market value of stocks and bonds in the treasury, the company had practically no floating debt on June 30, 1895."

TROLLEY MEN STEAL A MARCH.

The Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Start a Car at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, which built a trolley road between Pleasure Bay and Asbury Park, but failed to get permission to run through Second Avenue, gave people here a surprise late last night.

The company has still a short portion of roadbed to complete from Cedar Avenue to Brighton Avenue, West End, and in order to steal a march on the Second Avenue residents, who have declared that the company should not run a car in that avenue until the avenue was paved, as per agreement, the officers of the company quietly placed a new car on the Second Avenue track, planted poles between Brighton and Cedar Avenues, where there is no roadbed as yet, and strung the electric wires between those two points. This gave the company an electric current from the power house at Interlaken right through to Pleasure Bay. Several trips were made up and down Second Avenue last night by this one trolley car, and the same car has been running about twice an hour all of to-day without molestation.

Passengers who take the trolley here for Asbury Park are obliged to get out of the car at Brighton Avenue, West End, and walk to Cedar Avenue, about five minutes' walk, in order to make the connection.

Bridgeport Traction Company.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Traction Company has surrendered to the investigating committee appointed by the Common Council to inquire into the manner in which the electric road was built here. President Radel appeared before the committee last night, and said that he did not want the investigation pushed any further, because it had already cost the company $30,000. He admitted that the road was not built according to specifications, but said the old Streets and Sidewalks Committee and Electrician Field permitted it to be built in that way, and the company saved all the money it could. Mr. Radel said the Directors wished this trouble fixed up without further controversy. He would cause the poles to be reset in cement, as required; would provide new cars in accordance with the specifications, and would place guard wires all over the line. But he did not wish to repair the roadbed until Spring. He said it would cost a lot of money to make these changes, and the company wanted time.

The committee will meet to-night to decide what to do. City Attorney Toomey says he will advise the committee to apply for a mandamus at once, and let the court allow the company such time as it deems advisable to comply with the committee's demands. The terms of the present city officials will expire next Spring, and they will not consent to drop the case even temporarily.

Trolley Controversy in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, Sept. 27.—There was an exciting meeting of the citizens of this place last night in the Opera House, and the women of the town took a lively interest in the proceedings. The meeting was called by the Town Council to discuss the question whether the North Jersey Street Railway Company should have a franchise to run trolley cars on Bloomfield Avenue. Halsey M. Barret, representing the company, told the audience, which consisted of about 1,200 people, that the company's object was to build up the suburbs. To show that the company had the support of the people, he quoted the names of Dr. Harrison and W. H. Power, residents here, who were, he said, interested in the company. He then presented a petition bearing the names of 1,900 people who wanted the road to go through. A number of men spoke against granting the franchise, and an adjournment was taken at midnight without anything being accomplished.

Southern Railway Men.

Several members of the Southern States Passenger Association met in the Waldorf Hotel yesterday morning and received the report of a committee appointed to select a new Commissioner of the representatives of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. They also discussed the appointment of a Commissioner to succeed E. R. Stahlman, who resigned last June. No conclusion was reached in either case.

The convention of the Southern Railway representatives held a session in the afternoon. President Thomas of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad presided. The question of an agreement for freight rates for the coming year was discussed, but no schedule was adopted.

Lackawanna Projects.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday suggestions for further improvements on the Morris and Essex Division were discussed. Much work has been done on this division within the last two years, including the equipment of the line with the block-signal system. One of the new plans suggested is the establishment of a new ferry across the North River, to be used instead of the present ferry, which is controlled by the Stevens estate.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Two suits have been filed in the United States District Court in Topeka, Kan., against the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, by holders of $629,000 of bonds upon which Judge Caldwell ordered the interest paid. The receivers have not paid the interest, and the suits are brought asking for an order to compel the payment.

—William Wainwright, Assistant General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, denies the report circulated by The Chicago Associated Press that S. B. Calloway, General Manager of the Nickel Plate Road, has been offered the general management of the Grand Trunk and has refused it.

—The Bergen County Traction Company of New-Jersey has passed into the control of the Elkins syndicate of Philadelphia. The syndicate proposes to build lines between Bergen County, through Hudson and into Essex County.

—A company of Eastern capitalists has about completed arrangements to build an electric road from North East, Penn., to the City of Erie. A charter and the right of way have been secured.

—A meeting of trunk line Presidents will be called for about the middle of next month to act on the report of the special committee appointed to revise the new traffic agreement.

—Chauncey M. Depew left this city last night for Vermont, where he will spend a few days as the guest of Dr. W. Seward Webb, at Shelburne Farms.

—Judge Speer of Georgia has appointed special Commissioners to sell the Savannah and Atlantic Railway, which runs from Savannah to Tybee.

—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will open its Chicago-Peoria line on the 29th inst., for both freight and passenger business.

—Solomon Haas has resigned as assistant to the President and General Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway Company.

—Ten new passenger engines have just been completed for the Iron Mountain system of the Missouri Pacific lines.

—The net earnings of the Wabash Railway for the month of August show an increase of $40,141.59.

The Musical Director and His Fan.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Every man remembers the old schoolboy trick of patting the head with one hand and at the same time rubbing the stomach with the other. If any one thinks it is easy just let him try to do it, and see what a botch he'll make of things. But Director Studley of the Bostonians was seen last week unconsciously performing a more difficult feat. On a recent evening the thermometer was high up in the eighties, and patrons of the Grand Opera House couldn't get enough of the tea and ice water. During the second act of "Robin Hood," when Miss Bertram, as Maid Marian, and Mr. Pollock, as the outlaw, were singing their duet, Mr. Studley had to resort to a fan. It was a little red fan, and could be seen distinctly from all parts of the house.

Now, this is the remarkable trick that the director performed. With his right hand he directed the orchestra through the delightful slow waltz movement, in which time the duet is written, and with his left he moved the fan until it looked like a red butterfly hovering over a flower bed. Mr. Studley's baton never faltered, beating the time correctly. His fan never missed a stroke either.

This may be another accomplishment of the director. Certainly it is a difficult one, and it will give a chance for reflection to those people who declare the brain incapable of two reverse actions at the same moment.

The Friendless Are Happy.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

On the broad balconies of the Home for the Friendless there is a pretty sight every afternoon when the sun has passed the meridian, and its blazing rays no longer fall on the front of the big building on Wabash Avenue. Out of the wards and dormitories come trooping the little tots, the foundlings, the waifs, and strays of a great city, as happy and contented as though playing in their own dooryard. There are heavy screens all around the balconies, which the smallest of those "friendless" little ones could not wriggle through, and there they play, secure from harm, until supper is called. In one corner a group builds block houses, another crowd of little girls "play house" with rag dolls, and the boys tear around, and yell, and play tag, and make trouble generally. When the fun is at its height a little crowd of smiling watchers generally forms on the opposite side of the street. Men and women find time to stop a minute and glance from the happy, shouting children to the sign above the door—"Home for the Friendless"—and to wonder why the friendless are so happy, while the rest of the world is not.

To Elevate American Citizenship.

From The Boston Herald.

Mr. James Logan Gordon is soon to begin in this city what is termed "a tour of patriotic evangelization, for the purpose of developing and fostering the highest type of American citizenship." He has the confidence of the most influential people of the State in his movement, as is apparent from his call for its first meeting being signed by Gov. Greenhalge, J. Q. A. Brackett, Edwin U. Curtis, John D. Long, Edward J. Donovan, Roger Wolcott, Oliver Ames, Frederick O. Prince, Henry Cabot Lodge, George D. Robinson, William E. Russell, W. E. Barrett, Elijah A. Morse, George F. Hoar, Samuel W. McCall, and hundreds of others well known in public, professional, and business life. It is eclectic in the best sense in its purpose, in the words of the call, "avoiding the things wherein we differ, and emphasizing those things concerning which we are agreed, and seeking, by an exchange of thought, to stimulate upon the part of the individual citizen intelligence, sincerity, honesty, justice, purity, integrity, and brotherly love."

If So, Home Rule Must Go.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The political issue in New-York is sharp and clear. Warner Miller, in a speech at the Republican State Convention in favor of Roosevelt methods, said: "We, the Republican Party, cannot give to the people local option. It is inconsistent with good government." On this statement of the case the Roosevelt resolution was adopted. In other words, if the Republicans carry New-York, home rule must go.

VERY VAIN ATTEMPT AT AN INTERVIEW

The Chief Justice Gives a Questioner Little Satisfaction.

From The Boston Herald, Sept. 24.

"I am not here to make any stay in Boston," said Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court to a Herald representative when he came down to meet the latter in Hotel Brunswick yesterday afternoon.

It was a man of marked individuality who spoke, with massive head indicative of mental power, heavy locks of iron-gray, and strongly outlined features in which intellectuality and an almost leonine cast of countenance were blended.

"I am feeling well," he said, in reply to a question. "I have been spending some time in Maine."

His ruddy glow of health, clear eye, and pleasantly resonant tones bore evidence that he had not lost anything by the trip to his native State.

"Is it your custom to go every season to Camden?" was asked.

"No," he answered. "I have been staying this time in Sorrento. I have also met friends in my native place, Augusta."

The Chief Justice here was led into some personal references to friends in that section, including one of the present editors of the Youth's Companion.

"I am pleased to hear that Justice Gray is in town," he said, in answer to a remark of that purport. "My coming was not connected with his, however."

The impression gathered from the Chief Justice's manner was that there was a cordial personal feeling between these two members of the Supreme Court. In this connection, the information was gleaned from another source that a similar feeling existed between the Chief Justice and his predecessor, Justice Waite, whose first experience on the Supreme Court bench was the hearing of an able argument by the former.

"Is it true that you find some of your old Bowdoin classmates in Boston?" was asked.

"I meet college mates here," he replied, "but not classmates. There was a member of our class here, Mr. W. A. Wheeler, the author of such books as 'Noted Names in Fiction,' but he is dead."

The interviewer ventured the inquiry as to whether Chief Justice Fuller had done anything in connection with the law convention in Troy.

"No," was the response, "that has no interest to me."

This was not encouraging for propounding the question frequently asked as to his non-attendance at the last Harvard law school dinner, and it was sufficient to learn from the record that he had filial as well as personal reason for fealty to that institution, as his father also was a graduate of the law school there.

"You really cannot interview me," said the Chief Justice at this point; "I am not a good subject for an interview."

The interviewer, gathering the impression that the Chief Justice would prefer some topic connected with his own profession, asked his ideas on the new indeterminate sentence law about to go into effect in Massachusetts and his own State, Illinois.

An expression on the part of the Justice indicating a wish to have the matter put more definitely, the new system was mentioned with reference to its features in Massachusetts, by which, after the New Year, the power of determining how long a convicted person shall serve will be taken from the Judges, and in large part be put into the hands of the Prison Commissioners.

When the Chief Justice listened very closely, but at the end said, with some manifestation of firmness: "You cannot expect a man in my position to give an opinion on that question."

No greater success was met in further attempts to cross-question on such vital subjects the man who comes of three generations of astute lawyers, and who headed the bar of Illinois during a third of a century.

In reply to an inquiry, he stated that he had no special matters of a social or other nature to attend to in Boston before leaving.

While he was speaking the interviewer was enabled to note mentally the characteristics of this noted jurist, who has during seven years filled the loftiest judicial place in the United States, and to appreciate the fund of character and sturdy individuality by which he rose to it.

There was something about his physical frame and his large, impressive head that suggested the great man with whom he was in friendly co-operation in the days of Lincoln—Stephen A. Douglas.

With strongly lined features, keen eye, and mellow, yet penetrating, voice, there was found the index to that composite brain which vibrates at pleasure between the decisions of the Supreme Bench in Washington and the classic poetry and literature of the three languages that he learned to love as a boy down among the pines at the old college in Brunswick, where before him had studied such congenial spirits as young Longfellow and Hawthorne.

"I am going to New-York," he said, "and will stay there a short time to attend some meetings," and a cordial "Good afternoon" rounded out the interview.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 75s; prime mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 58s 9d; do, medium, dull at 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 18 lb, firm at 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 44s; short ribs, about 25 lb, dull at 34s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 32s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, firm at 30s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 30s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 37s; do, colored dull at 37s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 21d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 6¼d; September steady at 3s 6½d; October steady at 3s 5½d; November steady at 3s 5½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 30@49s. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3¾d per lb; hindquarters, 6¼d; American live cattle, sinking the offal, 4⅞d per lb.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very firm at the advance; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 44-64@4 45-64d. sellers; September and October delivery, 4 44-64@4 45-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 43-64@4 44-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 43-64@4 44-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 45-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 46-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 47-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 48-64@4 49-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 50-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 51-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 52-64@4 53-64d, value.

LONDON, Sept. 27—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 9d@12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 10s 3¾d; January and March, 11s. Calcutta Linseed—Spot delivery, 34s 6d per quarter; August shipment, via Cape, 34s 7½d. Sperm oil, £31 10s per tun; whale oil, £17 per tun. Refined petroleum, 5⅝@5 11-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9¼d per gallon. Australian Tallow—Beef, 22s 6d@22s 9d per cwt; mutton, 23s 6d@24s 6d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 24s per cwt; Ceylon, 23s. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 4½d per cwt. Resin, 4s 9d per cwt for American strained, and 8s 9d for do fine. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4½d. Nutmegs, 110 to a lb, 1s 11d. Manila Hemp Good, £20 10s, cost, insurance, and freight. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, forequarters, 1s 8d@2s 2d per 8 lb, by the carcass; hindquarters, 3s 4d@4s.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Sugar quiet, but firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 16 premium; on London, 21 premium.

BREMEN, Sept. 27.—Petroleum, 6 marks for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8¾c; middling, 8 9-16c; low middling, 8 3-16c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net receipts, 4,464 bales; gross receipts, 4,994 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,406 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 96,705 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 31,813 bales; gross receipts, 33,887 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,903 bales; coastwise, 4,246 bales; sales, 21,750 bales. Total receipts to-day at New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement from Sept. 1 to Sept. 27, inclusive: Port receipts, 208,676 bales, against 441,613 bales last year, 280,730 bales year before last, and 333,944 bales for the same time in 1892; overland to mills and Canada, 7,498 bales; against 32,542 bales last year, 15,877 bales year before last, and 24,839 bales for the same time in 1892; interior stocks in excess Sept. 1: 54,761 bales, against 49,906 bales last year, 51,649 bales year before last, and 46,646 for the same time in 1892; Southern mill takings, 72,090 bales, against 64,908 bales last year, 55,626 year before last, and 55,026 for the same time in 1892; crop brought into sight during the first 27 days of September, 433,025 bales, against 578,969 bales last year, 410,282 bales year before last, and 460,455 for the same time in 1892; crop brought into sight for the week, 192,746 bales, against 243,726 bales for the seven days ended Sept. 27 last year, 195,829 bales year before last, and 177,791 bales for the same time in 1892. Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before last, and in 1892, and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would taken in 28 days of the season last year, 29 days year before last, and 30 days in 1892, against only 27 days this year.

GALVESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm; middling, 8 5-16c; low middling, 7 15-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,419 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,966 bales; sales, 797 bales; spinners, 117 bales; stock, 60,004 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 43,345 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,645 bales; to the Continent, 3,966 bales; coastwise, 8,590 bales; sales, 6,296 bales; spinners 142 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm; middling, 8¼c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 5,296 bales; sales, 637 bales; stock, 48,177 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 35,404 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,300 bales; coastwise, 9,358 bales; sales, 6,707 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Two Pieces of Property on Broadway—Transactions in the Upper Wards of the City.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Meyer Kahn, to Henry Corn, at $112,500, the four-story brick building 834 Broadway, 25 by 95.

The adjoining similar building, 832 Broadway, with lot 23 by 95, has been sold at $105,000 by E. De P. Livingston. Messrs. M. & L. Hess were reported as the brokers in this transaction.

Messrs. Walker & Lawson have bought, at $50,000, the southeast corner of the Boulevard and Eighty-fourth Street, 37.5 by 102.2.

Mr. Morris Lipman has sold to Henry Lang, at about $45,000, the three lots on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street.

Messrs. D. Kempner & Son have sold for William Steubenbord, to A. Miller, at about $40,000, the four-story brownstone buildings 760 and 762 Eighth Avenue, 30 by 100.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies, a broker who makes a specialty of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards property, has sold for Gustav Braaz, to J. Koen, at $6,000, the two-story frame dwelling 194 Beach Avenue, 25 by 105; and for William Miller, to Thomas H. Bell, at $14,000, the three-story dwelling 510 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Morris Avenue, 65 by 125, Mr. Bell giving in part payment the three-story frame dwelling 681 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the two-story brick dwelling 1,037 Jackson Avenue, 18.9 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold for D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., under foreclosure, at $16,000, to Timothy Donovan, the five-story brownstone flat 454 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 81 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 19 by 90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to Be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, three three-story and basement brick dwellings, by John M. Betts of 110 Second Street, Brooklyn; cost, $24,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 122 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, two three-story brick tenements, by Louis E. Bates of 848 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $17,000.

New-York Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, one-story brick and stone office, by Department of Charities and Correction; cost not given.

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three-story and brick skating rink, by St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company of 35 Wall Street; cost, $75,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 361 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, three three-story brick tenements, by John L. Mead of 590 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street; cost, $18,000.

Seventy-second Street, north side, 180 feet west of Boulevard, five four-story and basement brick dwellings, by Charles Buek of 264 Columbus Avenue; cost, $140,000.

Nos. 24 and 26 East Sixty-seventh Street, four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Robert F. Cutting of 724 Fifth Avenue; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Walnut Avenue, southeast corner, by Delavergne R. M. Company; alterations to a one-story brick workshop; cost, $6,000.

No. 323 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by Louisa Sarapalo, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $500.

No. 11 East Thirtieth Street, by Alice P. Bulman, administratrix, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,420.

No. 740 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Louisa R. Houtchin, alterations to a two-story frame factory; cost, $50.

Edenwood Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of St. James Street, by Henry S. Fuller, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $100.

No. 46 East Thirteenth Street, by G. D. Smith, alterations to a two-story brick public building; cost, $3,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 27.

WATER ST, n s, 24.1 ft w of Scammel St, 24.3x72.6x24.4x78.7; Samuel Burhans, Jr., and wife to Benjamin D. Daumont $1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 48; Leopold R. Treu to Albert Friedlander, ...ex. prop. and 1

56TH ST, s e corner of 2d Av, 68x20.5; William Herzog and wife to Robert Gray 21,250

77TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 1st Av, 19.4x102.2; Regina Heuman to Harry Heuman 10

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Heuman to Regina Heuman, ½ part..... 10

90TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.8; Jacob Ebling to William G. Ringler 1

101ST ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Archbald Phillips, Jr., leasehold..... 5,000

MADISON AV, 1,564; Gustav Gunkel and wife to Sanford B. Stifter..... 18,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and 151st St, n e corner, 24.11x100; J. Blackburn Miller and Francis Lynch and wives to Charlton W. Crane..... 8,000

FORSYTH ST, 206; Michael Weisel to Annie Summer..... 1

SPRING ST, 282 and 284; Francis M. Wilmurt to the Bradley & Currier Company 1

BLEECKER ST, s s, 50 ft e of Thompson St, 25x125; Mary Friedlander to Leopold R. Treu.....ex. prop. and $1

31ST ST, s s, 285 ft w of 6th Av, 20x127.7x20.5x128.7; John Castles to Samuel Campbell 1

21ST ST, 148 West; Louise Mount to Samuel Inslee..... 1

21ST ST, 148 West; Samuel Inslee and wife to John H. Bishop..... 22,000

WEST END AV and 82d St, 102.2x50; Gertrude Stewart to Perez M. Stewart.. 1

41ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John Scholl and wife to Katherine Scholl 1

134TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Babetta Bacharach to Hannah Wallach 1

133D ST, s s, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 35x99.11; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene C. Potter..... 30,000

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene C. Potter and wife to William F. Cronin..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 32.4 ft n of 121st St, 29.4x100x25x84.8; John Scholl and wife to Katherine Scholl..... 1

FRENCH BOULEVARD, or Boulevard Lafayette, w s, at intersection with centre line of 159th St extended west, 109x35.10 ft to centre line of 159th St, extended, &c., 139.1 ft to boulevard; Jennie V. Kennedy to Thomas J. Connors 10

143D ST, new, n s, 559 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x92.10x16.9x94.5; Thomas E. Stewart, executor of Elizabeth McEvoy, to Clifford L. Goetchius..... 5,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 173d St, 100x157.5x110.5x170; Albert L. Foss to Blanche Wesselman..... 8,500

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 173d St, 100x157.5x110.5x170; Blanche Wesselman to Anton Rinschler 1

TAYLOR ST, (old,) s s, 164 ft w of Madison Av, 16.6x92.5x14x92.4; William F. Traphagen to Julia C. Jones 10

PELL ST, s e s, Lot 240, map of Penfold property, South Mount Vernon, N. Y.; George J. Penfield and wife to Mary E. Farrington 1,000

16TH AV, n s, Lot 98, map of Wakefield, 100x114; John Stokes to William Stokes 1

HOFFMAN ST, s s, 125 ft s of Jacob St, 25x124; Thomas J. Fell to Giuseppe Bocchiardi 2,700

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 192.7 ft n e of 169th St, 25x150; also, s e s of Franklin Av, 182.3 ft n e of 169th St, 10.5x150; Minnie Knoch to Charles H. Leilmann, Jr. 8,750

BELMONT AV, w s, 178 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Elizabeth and Patrick Callanan to Patrick Lynch 950

170TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft e of Bristow St, 50x126.3x50x127.10; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Herman Wauer 3,500

LOTS 857 and 861, map of E. K. Willard, Woodlawn Heights; Jeremiah C. Murphy and wife to James J. Flinn 1,900

Recorded Leases.

GUTTENBERG, Joseph B., to Solomon Leichter; 2,194 3d Av, store, &c., 3 years $2,200

GILLIES, Anna A., to Timothy J. Gowan; 100 Vesey St, 5 years 2,500

HEYNER, Bernhard, to Carl Fischer; 173 East Houston St, 3 years 1,200, 1,310

KLINKE, Ernst, to William J. Daniel; store, &c., 248 10th Av, 5 7-12 years.... 660

KASSEL, Abraham, to Meyer Greenberg; 19 and 21 Rivington St and 178 and 178½ Chrystie St, 5 years 6,000

MASERMANN, Marie E. L., and another to Frederick Hussmann and another; store floor, &c., 464 4th Av, 2 years 1,920

PETTINGREW, John, and another, trustee of Robert Pettigrew, to Jeremiah McCarthy; 326 and 327 West St, 10 years.. 1,800

PAINE, Mary, to the Congregation Solomon Davis Ansche Wischkoven; 32 Orchard St, 10 years 1,100

STRYKER, Louis, to Henry Wagseff and another; store, 2,161 7th Av, 5 years.... 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUSE, Frederick, and wife to Hamilton Bank; 161 West 75th St and other property, secures debt..... $10,000

BERTINE, Edward D., and wife to Anna M. Rogers; w s of Eagle Av, 73.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 8,000

BOCCHIARDI, Giuseppe, and wife to Thomas J. Fell; e s of Hoffman St, 125 ft s of Jacob St, 3 years..... 1,500

SAME to same; same property, installments 1,000

BISHOP, John H., and wife to the Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New-York; 148 West 21st St, 1 year..... 10,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to T. B. Miller and another; n e corner of Grand Boulevard and 151st St, 1 year..... 5,000

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

WEST 124TH ST.—A plot of 8 lots, between Amsterdam Av. and Boulevard, on favorable terms for cash payments of 50 per cent., or a less number of lots may be sold. Inquire of ROBERT T. B. EASTON, Attorney, &c., 120 Broadway, New-York.

48TH ST., NEAR 5th AV.—Handsome 24-foot residence; perfect order; hardwood floors; electric light; tiled baths; permits. RIKER & SON, 661 5th Av.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

Town Houses and Apartments,
Furnished and unfurnished. Season or year. Some exceptionally exquisite and choice. Our managers are prepared to call with full information. **THE WM. S. ANDERSON CO.,**
24 EAST 42D ST.,
3D AV., COR. 72D ST., 255 WEST 116TH ST., 150 BROADWAY.

2 LEFT OUT OF 22.
For rent, 4-story 19-foot; built by day's work for an estate; 3 years' lease; location unexcelled; 164 West 87th St.; $1,700. POWER, corner 85th St. and Columbus Av.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT, CONSISTING OF parlor, bedroom, and bath; elevator and hall service. Apply HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 5th Av.

23D ST., WEST, 339.—Beautifully furnished light flat, seven rooms; attractive, durable every way; excellent location; reasonable.

CRONIN, William F., and wife to M. B. Bookstaver as executor and trustee; s s of 133d St, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 20,000

CUMMING, Nunam J., and others to Teachers' Building and Loan Association of the City of New-York; 945 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 25,000

CHURCHILL, Edward J., to Abbie H. Wightman; Lots 218, 224, 225 to 230, map of property of Edward T. Young, note 1,000

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to J. J. Phelan; s s of 85th St, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 5,000

GOETZ, Mary, and others to Catharine Danker; 487 West 53d St, 5 years..... 2,000

GORDON, Emma L., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 92d St, 355 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

HOLLOCK, Charles P., to Ellen M. Chambers; 2,079 Bathgate Av, 2 years.. 600

HASSEN, Ann, to Edward Crowley, s w s of indefinite lane, 255 ft w of King's Bridge to William's Bridge Road, 1 year 125

HEPBURN, William, and wife to Union Building Loan and Savings Association; s w corner of Anthony Av and Travers St, installments..... 800

JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; e s of Madison Av, 67.2 ft s of 89th St, 3 years..... 34,000

SAME to same; e s of Madison Av, 34.2 ft s of 89th St, 3 years..... 34,000

JAROS, Hanchen, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 60 West 88th St, 3 years 7,000

JAYNE, Samuel F., executor, to Mary M. Teese; w s of Pleasant Av, 660 ft n of 2d St, 1 year..... 2,000

KIEFER, Peter, and wife to Anton Rinschler; w s of 3d Av, 315.2 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 2,631

SAME to Blanche Wesselman; w s of 3d Av, 315.2 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 5,368

McWALTERS, Mary, to Silas A. Allen; n s of 98th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 5,150

SAME to George B. Christman and another; 43 West 98th St, demand..... 2,123

NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to Mount Morris Bank; 629 to 635 Columbus Av, secures debt..... 25,000

O'SALIA, James, and others to Robert W. Lawrence and others, trustees; e s of Hoffman St, Lots F and G, map of Cedar Hill plot, 3 years..... 1,000

POWELL, H. WHELEN, to J. D. Mutler; n s of 147th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, demand..... 7,500

PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, to M. J. Constant; e s of Fox St, 79.11 ft n of 167th St, notes

FOR A PALACE OF SILVER

Robert Flaherty's Plan to Use the Bullion in the Treasury.

PLATES OF THE METAL FOR BUILDING

Would Have a Grand Musical Fete to Open the Twentieth Century and Attract Millions of People to New-York.

Five thousand American citizens within the coming week will receive circulars asking them to co-operate with Robert Flaherty of 365 Broadway, this city, in a grand, dazzling scheme to erect, somewhere in New-York, a silver palace, to be constructed of the silver bullion in the United States Treasury, in which a musical exhibition and festival may be held in 1900 to celebrate the opening of the twentieth century.

Mr. Flaherty believes that such a building constructed of such material would pass into history as one of the wonders of the world. The circular which he proposes to distribute broadcast is, in part, as follows:

In all ages, large cities have held assemblies for festivity and instruction of the people, and lately great exhibitions have been much in vogue. In 1851 London commenced with the Crystal Palace; Paris followed, in 1855; London again, in 1862; Paris, in 1867; Vienna, in 1875. In 1876 our neighbor, Philadelphia, had its fair, in commemoration of our centennial year. The seventh exposition was held in Paris in 1878; the eighth was also held in Paris, in 1889. The largest and greatest of these fairs was held in Chicago, in 1893, and attracted nearly 30,000,000 visitors, greatly to the profit of all kinds of business in Chicago, it being estimated that over $500,000,000 was expended by the people on account of the World's Fair.

New-York has never had a fair worth mentioning, and if this project is carried to a successful termination it will make much profit for all classes of business in New-York in the year 1900, and add greatly to the instruction and pleasure of our citizens and of the world as well, and celebrate the opening of the twentieth century by a magnificent display of all the best musical talent of the age.

This project is unique and original. These qualities will attract the attention of the world and make it more celebrated than any exhibition heretofore held.

The Government of the United States has in the vaults of its Treasury over 16,000 tons of silver in coin and bullion. It is possible to get authority from Congress to use this metal and cast it into plates, or other desirable shapes, and build of it the most magnificent hall or palace this world has ever seen, the design to be open to competition to all architects of the world. In this hall (which would seat 60,000 to 100,000 people) the exhibition would be held. There could be no loss from the use of the metal, as the work of casting the silver could all be done under the control of the mint and guarded from any loss by theft at all times by a regiment of United States troops; $427,000,000 in silver dollars were coined since 1792, and $375,000,000 are still in the Treasury. The cost of casting the 16,000 tons of silver would not be great. As the silver is to be used for the benefit of the people, Congress will hardly refuse its use. It is as good security for the certificates—issued as money against it—built into a palace as it is stored in vaults of the Treasury, and the people can enjoy it.

Congress gave Chicago $2,500,000 in Columbian coinage. It could not consistently refuse New-York the use of the silver now in storage.

It is expected that the preliminary cost will be defrayed by contributions from different business concerns that will be benefited by the exhibition, the public, and advance sale of seats. The city would undoubtedly grant us the use of a part of one of the parks for a site.

The revenue from admissions, sale of privileges, &c., will greatly exceed any possible expenditure.

A palace of silver worth $400,000,000 will attract a great many people from all parts of the world.

If this matter could be handled with like spirit and enthusiasm to that displayed by the men of Chicago in handling the World's Fair, it ought to bring an expenditure of at least $100,000,000 among the various interests in our city, and to make it the grand success desired, it can only be done by the co-operation of all our leading citizens.

Mr. Flaherty was enthusiastic yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES questioned him about his scheme.

"I am sending these circulars," he said, "to President Cleveland, Senator Hill, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, Thomas A. Edison, Chauncey M. Depew, and all the other eminent citizens of this country to the number of 5,000. I am certain many of them will consider the proposition favorably, and as soon as I get a few good indorsements I will call a meeting to organize and elect a board of management to take the affair in hand and push it through Congress."

"Is this plan all your own?" asked the reporter.

"It is entirely my own conception," said Mr. Flaherty proudly.

"How did you come to think of it?"

"It occurred to me while preparations were under way for the World's Fair at Chicago. I saw there was not an original idea put into execution there. The United States Treasury was being loaded up with silver, and I wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. B. Nettleton proposing that the surplus silver bullion be melted and cast into plates for a silver palace at Chicago. The letter was published, and I received letters from all parts of the Union commending my proposition. It was not acted upon, however. Now there is nothing in sight for the celebration of the beginning of the twentieth century, and I thought I would revive my silver palace scheme and spring it upon the public."

"Where would you place the palace?"

"In a park. Bronx Park or Central Park would be good localities for such a building, but better still would be Governors Island. Enough silver could be taken from the Treasury to build a structure 600 feet long, 400 feet wide, and 250 feet high, by casting it on steel staging. Whether alloy would be required would rest with the Mint people.

"Persons with whom I have talked say there is no question but that the people of New-York can influence Congress to give the use of the silver. It is about time New-York led in something. New-York never yet has led in anything. What better evidence of the prosperity of our country could we show the world than by putting up at the entrance of the harbor a silver palace worth $400,000,000? The Temple of Solomon was worth only $80,000,000."

"How much would it cost to build?"

"The melting of the bullion, the casting of the plates and the construction of the building would be about $5,000,000."

"Would you have a gold dome?"

"I hadn't thought of that. I'll leave it to the architects. The Western silver mine owners have loaded the Treasury with silver, and they are turning their silver certificates into gold. Now, it is just as easy for the citizens of New-York to get the use of this silver for a building as for the Western mine owners to get the Government to buy their silver. If the scheme materializes and Congress is asked to lend the use of the silver for such a purpose, the building will be taken down whenever Congress desires. This silver will not leave the control of the Mint, and it will be guarded day and night by troops, so that none of it may be stolen. It will remain Government property just as if it was in the Treasury vaults.

"I would not have any other kind of a building near the palace, and I would have nothing but musical exercises held in it. To seat 100,000 people so that all could hear plainly, the acoustic properties would have to be perfect. The Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City is so perfectly constructed that a whisper may be heard from any part of the vast auditorium, and the silver palace would have to be modeled after it.

"My idea would be to get the leading musical societies and bands of the world together there to compete for prizes. It would open the twentieth century with as great a musical programme as the human mind can conceive, but the details I would leave to Anton Seidl, Damrosch, Thomas, and Sousa."

ROBBED BY MASKED BANDITS

Mr. Chapin's Unfortunate Shelter from the Rain.

SPRINGDALE, Kan., Sept. 27.—Two masked men entered the general store in this place last evening and, drawing revolvers, commanded all the occupants to line up along the wall and hold up their hands. The proprietor and six other men hastened to comply with the order, and were speedily relieved of their valuables.

O. C. Chapin, a bridge contractor, entered the store at this moment to seek shelter from the rain, and he was also given a place in the line and despoiled of a gold watch and $80. The bandits then backed out of the store, mounted their horses, and escaped.

National Congregational Council.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—The National Council of Congregational Churches will meet in Syracuse Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock. A meeting of State Statistical Secretaries will be held on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and the Provisional Committee will meet Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Syracuse, where the Council is to meet, is a Congregational centre. There are five churches and a chapel. The first of these is Plymouth, organized in 1853, famous for the part it played in the anti-slavery movement, noted for its able ministers and for its prominence in the cause of education and religious and social movements.

JOHN A. QUINTARD MADE A "DEAL"

How, Losing One Kings County Office, He Had Another by Favor of Men Appointed by Him.

Ex-Supervisor at Large John A. Quintard, who appointed Messrs. Gott, Nolan, and Murphy Commissioners of Charities of Kings County, was the principal witness yesterday before the Assembly committee that is investigating the affairs of the Charities Department.

He said that Gott and Murphy were personal appointees, and that Nolan was appointed because he was a party man. Mr. Murphy's son was Mr. Quintard's son-in-law.

Mr. Quintard, in the course of his examination, said:

When I had determined to appoint Mr. Nolan and Mr. Murphy I made a little private dinner party at my house, in order that Mr. Murphy might meet Col. Gott and Mr. Nolan. In the presence of my wife and family I made a little speech to the Commissioners, telling them that I expected to be renominated as Supervisor at Large. They said that I might be defeated, and I said that in that event I might ask them to do something for me and appoint me counsel for the board. Afterward, when I was turned down and not nominated for Supervisor at Large, the Commissioners offered me the place of counsel to the board. I hesitated at first, consulted with other lawyers as to the duties of the place, and also with friends. Finally I determined that I would not accept the place unless the salary was raised to $3,000 a year. The Commissioners granted the request, and I accepted the place. That's all there was to it.

Mr. Hirsh asked questions about the act regarding the power of the Commissioners to expend money.

Q.—You know money was diverted by the Commissioners for other purposes than those specified in the act? A.—I've already expressed my adverse opinion.

Q.—If they had a right to spend a small sum for expenses and spent $700 or $800, couldn't they expend any amount? A.—As to that, a lawyer might have gone up to Albany and done the business required, I suppose.

Q.—They went to influence legislation? A.—I suppose so; Storekeeper McLaughlin was to influence the countrymen and McCanna the New-York city men.

Q.—You didn't go up on a pass? A.—No; I had no pull.

Q.—Were there any other sessions? A.—Only the little wine party, when only three or four bottles were disposed of.

Mr. Quintard remarked, during his examination, that he considered the first duty of a lawyer was to see that he got his fee.

Mr. Quintard said he did not know that over forty packages of produce from the county farm had been sent to Col. Gott's house, but he did know that a box of clams had been sent to the Colonel's house. He had also heard of the bathtub placed in the Colonel's house.

The witness, in answer to a question as to what he thought of Col. Gott's answers on the stand, said he thought the Colonel had a bad memory.

"I don't call it that," said Mr. Hirsh, "I'd call it lying."

The examination will be continued Monday morning.

JUMPED FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW

James C. Chambers Killed Himself—No Cause for His Act Known.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—James C. Chambers, a well-to-do and prominent citizen of Punxsutawney, Penn., killed himself at 4:30 o'clock this morning by jumping from a fourth-story window of the St. James Hotel. Chambers arrived at the hotel last evening, and was so nervous that he asked the clerk to register for him. Later he wrote and mailed two letters. A friend with whom Chambers had an engagement failed to put in an appearance. Charles Hiteman of Kittanning, an acquaintance of Chambers, arrived at 11 o'clock. After agreeing to occupy a double room together they left the hotel, returning at 2 o'clock this morning. Chambers directed that he be called for an early train to Alliance, Ohio.

A stranger ran into the hotel at 4:30 o'clock and stated that a man had fallen from an upper window. An ambulance call was turned in, and the clerk found Chambers lying on the sidewalk in a dying condition. Hiteman was found asleep in the room and knew nothing of the affair. He was locked up, however, pending further investigation. Chambers was about thirty years old.

A PECULIAR SAFE ROBBERY

The Holes by Which It Was Opened Were Drilled from the Inside.

MEDIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—John A. Silbey, agent at Chadd's Ford for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Adams Express Company, was arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing the station safe of $221. He was held in $500 bail by Justice of the Peace Greene of this place for a further hearing Monday. It was proved by experts that whoever took the money from the safe drilled holes in the door from the inside while it was open, in order to make it appear that the safe had been opened by force.

Silbey, who has been the agent at Chadd's Ford for some time, lived in the station with his wife. The robbery was committed, he claims, Sept. 3, while he was at dinner. According to his own statement, although he was away from the office only forty minutes, when he returned he found the safe open and the money gone.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS

"Do you think that if a law permitting the saloons to keep open within certain hours on Sunday were passed the saloon keepers would respect the law and keep closed during the prohibited hours?" was recently asked of Mayor Strong, who is in favor of local option.

"I do," replied the Mayor. "I believe that 90 per cent. of the saloon keepers are as good citizens as any others."

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Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt has announced that he will not be a candidate for the Senate this year in the Seventeenth Assembly District. He is quoted as having said to some of his friends: "This is a year when new men should come to the front." Some of his friends say, with knowing winks, "Now that Mr. Plunkitt has announced that he is not a candidate, just keep your eye on him, and don't take it off until some one else gets the nomination. He is a shrewd one, is Plunkitt."

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Concurrent with the announcement that ex-Senator Plunkitt is out comes the information that his business partner, Thomas Smith, and his political partner in the leadership of the Fifteenth Assembly District, Thomas J. McManus, have entered the list as candidates for the Senatorial nomination. This condition of affairs is likely to place Partner Plunkitt in a predicament. There are other candidates, however, and they are promising ones. Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan is in search of a renomination, and is well backed for it. Assemblyman Daniel Gleason is also in the field, and is making a fight for the honor.

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It is generally conceded by all Tammany men that City Court Judges Robert A. Van Wyck and Joseph E. Newburger will be renominated without opposition. There is still a question as to who will be named on the Tammany ticket to succeed Henry C. Botty, who was named by Gov. Morton to succeed the late Simon M. Ehrlich, who at the time of his death was Chief Justice of the court. Senator O'Sullivan may get the Tammany nomination if he is not renominated for the Senate. Judge Botty will be placed in nomination by the Republicans.

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It is now the general belief among the politicians that Congressman L. E. Quigg will not resign, as he has announced that he would. Mr. Quigg decided to resign some days ago, and so announced in interviews published by his request. As soon as he made the announcement, however, Republicans began to object, and great pressure has been brought to bear upon him to reconsider his determination, and for this reason he has hesitated about sending his resignation to the Governor. It has been pointed out to him that his election in 1893 was an object lesson to the Republicans of the country, in that he carried a Democratic district.

This was at a time when the Democracy was in its period of dire adversity. Things have changed. The effects of the policy of the Democracy are being understood and appreciated. It would not do, said Mr. Quigg's Republican friends, to give the Democrats an opportunity to make an object lesson for the Democrats by permitting the election of a Democrat in Mr. Quigg's district. It is for that reason that Mr. Quigg is hesitating. Besides, the Republicans of the Fourteenth Congressional District raised $15,000 to secure the election of Mr. Quigg, and they are not at all anxious to raise a similar amount to secure the election of another member of their party.

PLAN FOR A SEPARATION

How the Charities and Correction Department May Be Divided.

THE SUGGESTION OF ALDERMAN OLCOTT

Impossible to Keep Strictly to the Letter of the New Law, He Says—Corporation Counsel to be Consulted.

The Sinking Fund Commission held a lengthy meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office. The Mayor called the commission to order shortly after 11 o'clock, and until after 1 o'clock the problem of separating the Department of Charities and Correction was discussed.

A detailed report was presented on the subject. A law was passed by the last Legislature providing for the separation of the Charities from the Correction. The report was finally referred to the Counsel to the Corporation, and laid over for consideration next Tuesday.

The plan was submitted by Alderman Olcott, who said that he had found it impossible to comply with the strict letter of the law in all respects, but that he had followed as far as practicable the spirit of the law, and tried to keep down expenses, which would have to be increased if the department was divided. A literal compliance with the act would compel the use of separate boats that run to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, and, as the city did not care to put on additional boats, the present ones would have to carry passengers for both. If the law was carried out, there would have to be separate burying grounds, and even separate gashouses.

The plan of the Alderman proposes that the Department of Public Charities shall, after Jan. 1, also control exclusively the land, buildings, stock, and furniture now used by the Department of Charities and Correction, as follows: On Blackwell's Island, the land south of an imaginary line running parallel with and 105 feet north of Transverse Road A; the land between Transverse Roads D and E, and that above the workhouse grounds on the north side of the island; that part of Ward's Island, Randall's Island, Hart's Island, and Central Islip which is now used by the Department of Charities and Correction. An equitable division is made of the help and employes at the Central Office.

According to the plan, the Department of Correction is to have control of the department's property on Blackwell's Island, between Transverse Roads A and D, the land north of the Transverse Road E, extending to the workhouse grounds, and all the property now unused by the department on Riker's Island. The Department of Corrections is to have charge of the city prison, the district prisons, the penitentiary, and the workhouse, and all the employes at present in these places.

Among the things that are assigned to both departments in common, in apparent violation of the law, so Alderman Olcott said, are the roads, dock storehouses, fire engines, and buildings connected therewith, the burying ground, the steamboats, and stables. These are assigned for the use of both departments until such time as it shall be possible and practicable to make a more specific designation.

The increase in the expense of keeping up the two departments instead of one, the Alderman said, would amount to $700,000 or $800,000, and the Commissioners would be unable to carry out their intentions even at this figure. That is they could not do everything that might be wished for the complete separation.

Miss Rosa Butler, of the State Board of Charities, who has labored long to have the separation become an accomplished fact, was present, and sat by the Mayor. Miss Butler took objection to one feature of the report, which provided for the transportation of the criminals and the respectable poor in the same boats. She claimed that it would be demoralizing.

Chamberlain McCook did not see how the matter was to be remedied at present. Recorder Goff held that the separation should be absolute. Commissioner Porter of the department said that the act was faulty. It forbade the commitment of self-committed persons to the workhouse, where they could be employed.

"At present," said Mr. Porter, "there are from 400 to 700 persons every Winter who get themselves committed. They are useful, and we get lots of work out of them. Under the new law, they cannot be sent to the workhouse, and we cannot find work for them in the almshouse or hospitals."

Miss Butler said that she did not agree with the Commissioner, and she thought the people referred to could be committed as vagrants.

"But they are not vagrants," said the Commissioner; "they are men who would work if they could find work."

Recorder Goff said that they should be committed as vagrants.

A representative of the Prison Association also made some objection to the details of the plan, and the Mayor said that, in order to have the matter properly inquired into, it would be referred to the Corporation Counsel. The Mayor also said that, in the interest of economy, it was best to have Alderman Olcott's plan adopted.

The commission approved of the plans for the new station house for the Ninth Precinct.

PLACED ON THE ARMY RETIRED LIST

Paymaster Maynadier and Surgeon Matthews Relieved from Duty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Paymaster W. M. Maynadier, stationed at San Francisco, and Surgeon Washington Matthews, stationed in this city, were to-day placed on the retired list of the army, on account of disability.

Paymaster Maynadier was born in Maryland, from which State he was appointed to the army in 1861, as Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery. He served during the war. In 1862 he was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Antietam, Md., and in 1863 Major, for good conduct and gallant services during the war. He was transferred to the pay corps as a Major in 1873.

Surgeon Matthews was born in Ireland, and appointed to the army from Iowa in 1868.

The retirement of Surgeon Matthews promotes Assistant Surgeon L. S. Tesson to the rank of Major. No vacancies occur in either the Medical or Pay Department on account of the retirements, but by the retirement the Medical Department is reduced to the limit prescribed by Congress, and further retirements will create vacancies.

A. G. SINCLAIR DIES OF CANCER

He Had Been Legislator, Lawyer, and Owner of an Emery Factory.

Albert G. Sinclair of 16 Field Street, Peekskill, died suddenly yesterday in the Post-Graduate Hospital. He was operated upon two weeks ago for cancer.

Mr. Sinclair was born at Haverhill, N. H., Jan. 14, 1845. He moved to Massachusetts and engaged in the emery trade. He was at one time a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, being one of the few Democratic members elected.

He went West and studied law in Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary A. Weatherhead at Colerain, Mass. He went to Peekskill in 1881 and became connected with the New-York Emery Works. He bought out the business in 1884 and assumed entire charge.

Mr. Sinclair was a member of Cortlandt Lodge, No. 34, F. and A. M. and Cryptic Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F. He was a member of the Congregational Church, of Winchendon, Mass. He leaves a wife and two children.

Life-Saver John Kelly Dead.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 27.—John Kelly, who made a reputation as a life-saver, died in St. Mary's hospital this morning. He leaves a young son, who is dependent on his father's friends.

Kelly saved five persons from drowning and four from being burned to death. Two of the latter were rescued at the fire which followed the explosion in a candy factory in Park Place, New-York, some years ago. Kelly was at one time in the fruit business in New-York, but failed.

Killed a Seven-Foot Eagle.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Sept. 27.—While a number of children were playing among the trees that border the new boulevard, near the county line, to-day, Herman Bonats, an engineer on the North Hudson Railroad, saw an eagle hovering above the trees.

He procured a gun and shot it. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip.

WOOL MARKET MORE ACTIVE

Sales in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia Larger than Last Week—Disposition to Advance Prices.

Reports from the wool market for the week, as reported to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, show increased activity. Sales of the week in the Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia markets aggregated 6,204,000 pounds domestic, and 4,086,400 pounds foreign, a gross total of 10,290,400 pounds, as compared with 3,435,600 pounds domestic, and 3,266,500 pounds foreign, a gross total of 6,702,100 pounds last week. These figures show an increase of business over last week and holders of wool are disposed to advance prices; in fact some offers on the basis of last week's prices have been refused, and some good sales have been made at slight advances.

The London sales have opened with prices strong at rates materially higher than those of the July series and demand active. The competition is all between English and Continental dealers, no American dealers being in the market to buy. In view of the strong tone of the foreign market and the firm attitude at present displayed by domestic dealers, indications certainly seem to point to a stronger market and advancing prices.

Good sales of Territories wool have been made in the Boston market during the week at a price of from 33 to 35 cents per pound on a scoured basis. One dealer alone disposed of 1,000,000 pounds. There is a speculative tone in the demand for fine foreign wools, as dealers could ship the wool with profit if London prices remain steady and domestic ones do not more nearly approach them.

The American manufacturer as yet seems disinclined to buy more wool than is actually necessary to keep his machinery running. The strong demand abroad is due largely to the increased exports of foreign woolen goods to this country, and the domestic manufacturer, in the face of the narrowing market for his product, cannot be certain of any stronger demand or better prices for his goods. Just at present he is showing a trifle more readiness to meet the seller's prices. Buyer and seller are not very far apart in most cases, and inquiry is fairly active.

THE HAVERTY HEARING CLOSED

Not Material Whether His Client Is "Spry," Mr. O'Sullivan Urged.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments yesterday closed the hearing of the charges against Assessor Patrick M. Haverty.

The hearing was devoted to the summing up of counsel. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly appeared for the city, and ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan for the Assessor, who is charged with being physically incapacitated from holding the office. Mr. Haverty was not present.

Counsel O'Sullivan said that the charge that his client was not spry and had to be helped from his chair was not material. He said that the civil service rules said nothing about "sprinting" being a necessary qualification. In refuting the charge that his client's voice was tremulous and somewhat unintelligible, he said:

"Some prominent city officials would be laid low if they had to speak intelligibly."

He dwelt on the fact that his client was a war veteran. Counsel for the city said sentiment should play no part in the case, and that Mr. Haverty was not able to perform his duties. The hearing was then ordered closed and the decision will be announced in a few days.

AN UNDERTAKER COMMITS SUICIDE

Temporarily Insane, He Hangs Himself Among His Coffins.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 27.—Josiah Middleton, a prominent resident and undertaker in this city, committed suicide this noon among the coffins in the room back of his office. He was fifty-six years old and unmarried.

He was alone in his office during the dinner hour, and went from it into the room in which the coffins were. He turned one of the coffins on end and climbed upon it, and, after placing a rope about a rafter and then about his neck, sprang from the coffin and strangled to death. He was discovered by his sister, Mrs. Annie English, who entered the office about 1:10 o'clock to call him to dinner.

The dead man was a brother of School Principal Charles Middleton. He was a Mason, a Red Man, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Army and other organizations. He was doing a good business, and temporary insanity is thought to have caused the suicide. He suffered a stroke of paralysis a year ago and had been ailing ever since.

MRS. GREEN WAS DISAPPOINTED

Hoped to Hear Mr. Barling Cross-Examined—Adjournment Instead.

Mrs. Hetty Green was early on hand yesterday afternoon at the office of Henry E. Anderson, in the Mills Building. Mr. Anderson is the referee in the action brought by Henry A. Barling as executor of the estate of Edward Mott Robinson, Mrs. Green's father, to have his accounts approved.

When the hearing adjourned in July Mr. Barling was on the stand. Lawyer R. D. Benedict, who represents Mrs. Green, was very anxious to get a chance of cross-examining, but Mr. Barling was not at the hearing yesterday. Lawyer J. E. Tracy of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, who represent Mr. Barling, sent one of the clerks in his office to ask for an adjournment for two weeks.

The clerk said Mr. Barling was ill. Mrs. Green looked disgusted when she heard that Mr. Barling could not be on hand. Referee Anderson said he could not grant an adjournment of two weeks.

"I will adjourn the hearing," he said, "until Monday next at 2 o'clock."

Mrs. Green, when she heard this, became angry.

"I have made arrangements," she said, "to leave for Columbus, Ohio, to-night, and this adjournment upsets all my plans."

Mrs. Green whisked out of the office.

Mr. Anderson at this juncture saw an artist taking some sketches. He became indignant, and said he could not allow the hearing to be turned into a comic side show.

"I won't allow any comic sketches," said he, "to be made of this hearing. It is contempt of court to do so."

Mr. Anderson looked very determined as he spoke, but Mrs. Green, who happened to return to the office at that moment, only smiled.

Mrs. Green said she would stay in Brooklyn until Monday.

"I am going to visit some friends," she said, "and will be here Monday."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 8 AM (supplementary 10.30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania"); at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale"); at 11 AM for Bremen direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Southampton and Bremen.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno"); at 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 10 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1893.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 4PM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Weve, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM | Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Saale.....Nov. 2. | *Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S. S. Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK ....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND....Oct 2 | FRIESLAND....Oct. 16
KENSINGTON...Oct. 9 | SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashhagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N'Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM
Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILINGS.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 3, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodation. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Sept. 28, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf. Sat., Oct. 5, 5 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
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For Freight and Passage apply to
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Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Oct. 1
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Oct. 4
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Oct. 7
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